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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

A FINISHING STROKE.

THE FRENCH ARMY DEFEATED NEAR METZ.

Now in Disastrous Retreat to Verdun.

The Soldiers Desperate at the Incompetency of their Generals.

LEBŒUF IMPRISONED AT VINCENNES.

The Cause, His Wife is a Prussian.

PREPARATIONS FOR FLIGHT.

Napoleon's Private Property Sent Out of France.

Eugenie Asks Leave to Pass Through Belgium.

An Attempt to Evacuate Strasburg.

Garrison Driven Back With Heavy Loss.

An Armistice Proposed to Bury the Dead.

The French Refuse to Consider It.

Retreat of the Prussians on Commercy.

Something More of the Battle of Woerth.

Desperate Character of the Fighting.

The English View of the War.

The Decisive Battle to be Fought at Chalons.

Russian Press Alarmed at the Victories of Prussia.

A Finishing Stroke—French Army of the Rhine in Disastrous Retreat on Verdun.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, August 17.—The French army of the Rhine has received a *coup de grace* near Metz, and is now in disastrous retreat towards Verdun in a shattered condition. The soldiers individually are desperate at the incompetency of their Generals. The Emperor is believed yet to be the actual commander of the army.

Chalons—Riot, Disorder and Dissipation—A Poor Position for a Heavy Attack.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 17.—Our special from Chalons writes Sunday: Ten thousand wounded are being brought into camp. The town and camp present a scene of riotous disorder and dissipation. Soldiers are shouting and drinking; the cafes and streets are filled with prostitutes, and there is no restraint of order or decency among officers or soldiers. If another battle is lost it will be a massacre.

Our special writes from Chalons Sunday: The train by which I attempted to go to Metz found the line cut at Pont-a-Mousson, and returned with the Fourteenth regiment, which was ordered to Metz. Reports of disturbances at Paris have unsettled the Garde Mobile, half of whom would break away and return in case of revolution. The regular army is still true to the Emperor, but nobody else.

The advance of the Prussians beyond Metz is known, but a great force will remain there. I cannot understand the notion of a battle here, in the circumstances; Chalons is not a defensible position against superior forces, being simply an immense level plain, the camp is not entrenched, and there are no works in course of construction, nor officers permanently commanding, but whoever among the generals passing through happens to be senior in rank is commander while he stays, and changes are made almost daily.

The Pont-a-Mousson Affair.

The same correspondent writes Monday: The Pont-a-Mousson affair was serious. Six or seven trains were started from Chalons for Metz in rapid succession, carrying about seven thousand soldiers, comprising three infantry regiments and some artillery. Near Pont-a-Mousson they found the railway cut, and Prussian artillery opened on the trains, which moved back as rapidly as possible; but a panic began, and, although only two men were killed, many jumped from the trains while moving rapidly. The trains finally got away without much loss.

The Movements of the Past Three Days.

Dispatches received to-day at the Prussian Embassy in London confirm the Prussian successes on Sunday, already reported, but do not throw much light on subsequent events. No telegrams received in London up to midnight Wednesday explain the movements of the last three days. The French accounts are extremely vague, but indicate that divided counsels and changing plans have constantly embarrassed and endangered the French retreat. Our last dispatches from Chalons, already telegraphed you, prove that the forces were pushed forward from Chalons towards Metz up to Saturday, when the trains were stopped and fired on at Pont-a-Mousson. On Sunday the Prussians found the French still in great force under the wall of Metz. Since Sunday no considerable battle is known to have been fought anywhere, but the French reports of checks to the Prussians west of the Moselle, whether true or false, coincide with Bazaine's retrograde movement. In the absence of Prussian telegrams, there is nothing to show what forces, either of Prussians or French, remain near Metz; but there can be little doubt Bazaine, after hesitating till it was almost too late, has withdrawn the main body of the French army westward, and that the Prussian forces have harrassed his retreat by unremitting attacks on his flanks and rear. In such circumstances no general or decisive engagement should be fought, unless the Prussians had moved rapidly enough to cut off the French retreat. They seem to have crossed the Moselle both above and below Metz, a large force remaining at the same time before Metz, and there is no known basis for Pallikao's statement in the Corps Legislatif that the Prussian attempt to cut off Bazaine had failed, for there is no evidence that it had been made in such force as to compel Bazaine to choose between abandoning the direct line to Chalons and fighting a battle. Latest accounts place him at Etvin, but the French appear to have no information as to the disposition or strength of the Prussian columns threatening his march. If it be true, as the French give out, that Metz is held by a mere garrison, it may be many days before a great battle can be forced by the Prussians or accepted by the French at any point west of Metz. Meantime there is likely to be, as during the past three days, a continued succession of encounters between the heads of the Prussian columns and the rearguard of the French.

Naval Movements.

Our special correspondent from Hamburg writes Sunday: The second division of the French fleet was seen twenty miles west-southwest of Heligoland steering east. The German fleet at Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven put to sea and cannonading has since been heard. The French delays are unaccountable. They might have taken Cuxhaven, completely commanding the entrance to the Elbe, but it is now well fortified. The Elbe is not being blockaded, and vessels arrive daily. A merchant vessel, in attempting to enter Wilhemshaven in a fog, was sunk by a torpedo.

Account of the Battle of Woerth and Retreat of the French—Conduct of the Prisoners.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 17.—Our special correspondent on Thursday, from the headquarters of the Crown Prince, sends an account of the battle at Woerth. The swift and skillful movement against Weissenburg, resulting in the complete success of our arms, was but the foretaste of a storm which threatened the northern part of Alsace. On the second day after Weissenburg came the battle of Woerth, and the Crown Prince gained a great victory over the ablest General in the French army. It is admitted that the French fought with reckless courage, and that they inflicted heavy losses on their opponents; but the fact of this hard fighting, and of this heavy loss, shows how serious a defeat was sustained by MacMahon. I traversed the battlefield while the dead still lay unburied on trampled ground, and could form a good idea of how the fight had gone by the ghastly evidence which remains. Woerth is at the bottom of a fertile valley, bordered by two ridges of cultivated ground. There is a quantity of wooded land in the neighborhood, and especially behind the French position, or on the western side of the valley, there is a strip of forest, which forms a cover for the retreating troops. The little river Brieden, not big enough in the summer time to find a skirt, flows through the village, and the high road comes winding down towards the village on the eastern side of the valley, flanked by trees. Here was the Prussians' position. Stretching far to the right and left along this road were heaps of spiked helmets to to be seen, and cart loads of needle guns were collected about the town. But a distance the French musketry fire had told more heavily than the Prussian, and I heard that the French artillery had been very well served; but, though the hurrying parties were busy with the German dead on the eastern side of Woerth, there was more than an exchange of slaughterous work on the western side. Here the Prussians and Bavarians had pushed forward in strong force, and their fire had told fearfully upon the French. The high spirit and rigid discipline of one army had been more than match for the desperate resistance of the other. Whole companies of Frenchmen had been mowed down in their wild attempts to check the victorious advance. There had been a tolerably equal fight in some places, for the ground was strewn with German dead, but more and more Frenchmen had fallen in proportion. Their black Turcos and wide trowsered zouaves lay thick at many points, and the cuirassiers had suffered much. There were steel breast plates and brass helmets scattered thickly all the line of retreat, while the dead horses in all directions might be counted by the hundreds, and so westward through the woods the traces of the harassing disaster, officers and men lying where they had fallen, some of them in quite shady nooks, as though they were pic-niceers asleep, and there were pools of blood where the wounded lay. There had been found knapsacks, rifles and overcoats, either thrown away in the flight or left by the wounded on the field. Then came the spot where the French had rallied and where the dead of both sides lay thick. The Turcos might be seen who had clearly fought to the last and tried to fire their pieces as they lay. Frenchmen of the line regiments had here and there fallen in numbers, as though having halted and faced about in regular order, but the aspect of the field beyond the wood seemed to indicate a hasty retreat. Wagons were overturned, baggage thrown out upon the roadside and many knapsacks were to be seen. No one who had passed over that battleground of wrath when I did could have failed to realize what a great disaster could have fallen on the French army, though at a time, when most of the wounded had been removed, and so large a scene of action, it would have been impossible to judge of the exact loss sustained. However, I see no reason to doubt the official return on the German side, which gives about 10,000 Frenchmen and 7,000 Germans *hors de combat*, and about 7,000 prisoners were taken by the victors, 4,000 in battle and 3,000 more in the pursuit. These losses, with a further loss of cannon and colors, made the week an evil day for France. Well might the wounded Germans raise themselves to cheer the Crown Prince, as he passed, and cry that Germany was safe. There was a fierce attack on both sides, the fighting hard on way which party began, and gradually as the German troops pressed round upon their opponent's line of retreat, the French were forced to make what is a retrograde movement that the retreat became very nearly a rout. The needle gun proved itself fully equal to the Chassepot, and something more, so at least say the German soldiers, with apparently good faith. Then, moreover, the Prussians knew their weapon better, having long been accustomed to it, and the officers were handling the army so as to make a most deadly fire of his infantry. But we must not forget that the French showed equal pluck likewise, and the scale was turned for the Germans at Woerth by their intelligent understanding of the breech loader drill, and by their steadiness in firing. These matters take time to learn. We see the glorious results which Germany is reaping from her careful preparation. The prisoners were assembled near the first station of the reopened railway through Weissenburg. I could see many Turcos and Zouaves among them, though the greater part were soldiers of the line. There were no songs, no laughter, to be heard from among them, and the few that were occupying themselves with picking fruit in the trees had not a very lively air for the Frenchmen in such a position as fruit picking. The Germans and Frenchmen mingled, with such opposite ideas about the Rhine in their heads, all the while sat or lay pretty side by side as if they were old comrades.

English Neutrality and German Sensitiveness.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 17.—Granville has addressed a long circular to the English Representatives in Germany, regretting the German impression that England deviates from the pledge of neutrality by giving France special facilities, especially by selling munitions of war, horses and coal, while they are not surprised at German sensitiveness, the English government insists that all such rumors are unfounded, and that her neutrality has been faithfully observed. No munitions of war have been exported to France; hence the government hopes Germany will do justice to the good faith of English neutrality. The tone of the whole dispatch is moderate and conciliatory, but clearly intimates that the government does not intend to put any additional restrictions on supplies sent to the French Baltic fleet.

Further from Weissenburg.

Our special correspondent writes from Weissenburg Thursday: "I reached here this morning. The town was not damaged by the battle, except one gate, which was destroyed. A rising of the peasantry in Alsace was feared. The barracks of the French police were found full of arms." The same correspondent, on Friday, writing on Sunday, official note paper, says the "French evidently fled in haste, leaving everything behind. The force here is sufficient to keep the province quiet, and fresh regiments are constantly pouring through, yesterday Bavarian infantry and artillery, and to-day Prussian cavalry and military. I must not give details, but the Germans boast of having a million soldiers on French soil. This seems not far from the truth. Eighty thousand Bavarians are at Luxemburg.

Napoleon's Private Property Sent Out of France.

LONDON, August 17.—It is said that boxes containing Napoleon's private property are arriving at Madrid. Similar stories are telegraphed here from various points in Belgium.

Eugenie Asks Leave to Pass Through Belgium.

The rumor that the Empress Eugenie has applied to the Belgian Government for permission to traverse that country to England is confirmed.

The Times' Assaults on Napoleon.

LONDON, August 17, NOON.—The *Times* continues to assault the Emperor Napoleon for what it terms his evil ambition in precipitating the combat with Prussia. Its article this morning is a chronicle attack upon the Emperor. It declares that France is quivering with emotion, and passionately condemns the actual regime as recklessly as it protests against foreign invasion. The justifications of the Empire passes away with the destruction of domestic thus becomes an accident, to be treated as of no account, unless to be rejected as an outrage.

The *Times* says the Emperor now knows how grossly he has been misled as to the war establishment, and how public money has been squandered. He can also see how he has been misled as to the anti-Prussian feeling in Hanover, Bavaria and Saxony.

The Duty of the English Ministry.

The *Times* also declares that it is the duty of the English Ministry, at the first possible moment, to discover the common term between the belligerents, and the exact tenor of the pretensions of both. Having thus ascertained the nature of the issues in the dispute between the two powers engaged in armed fray, the next and immediate step of the English ambassadors should be to make the proper offers of mediation to the sovereigns of both countries, and cautiously bring them to an agreement neither precipitate, immature nor eqeneral.

Count Barnstorff and Prince Murat, Marshal McMahon's aides de camp, have had an interview with Earl Granville and Mr. Gladstone, at Walmer Castle, Kent. Prince Murat returned to Paris after the interview, on his way to the headquarters of Emperor Napoleon. M. Benedetti, the late French Minister at Berlin, accompanied Prince Murat on his departure.

A messenger from the French foreign office has visited London and returned to Paris.

Attempt to Evacuate Strasburg.

LONDON, August 17, noon.—Last evening the garrison of Strasburg was moved toward Ouyard, and were driven back with a heavy loss of men and three guns.

An Armistice to Bury the Dead Refused by the French.

It is reported that Prince Frederick Charles has sent a flag of truce demanding an armistice in order to bury his dead, which was refused by the French Commander.

The Prussians Retreating.

PARIS, August 17.—Count Palikao has officially announced that he has received dispatches from headquarters of the French army to the effect that the Prussian army under Prince Frederick Charles, after repeated and fruitless assaults upon the French line, has abandoned the attempt to disrupt the French army and delay its union. The Prussians are now retreating upon Commercy, south-westerly from Metz. After three or four sanguinary and well-contested engagements the Prussians forces have suffered a serious check in their efforts to pierce the French centre.

Large Forces Organizing at Chalons.

LONDON, August 17.—Advices from Paris state that the Emperor is actively organizing large forces at Chalons. The main body of the French army is concentrated at Etoin, about twelve miles east-northeast of Verdun, and seventy-six kilometres from Chalons. The troops now in Algeria are not to be recalled. The Gardes de Paris are demanding to be led into active service.

The Russian Press Alarmed.

The Russian press is alarmed at the rapid conquests of the Prussians.

Prussian Loan Unsuccessful.

The new Prussian loan was unsuccessful at Hamburg.

Schools Turned Into Hospitals.

The Archbishop of Paris has surrendered all the diocesan schools of Paris and their situations under his charge to the French authorities for hospital use. Over 3,000 beds are already set up in these schools.

French Official News.

PARIS, August 17.—The following official news is bulletined at the Ministry of War: The Department of Moselle has just received news from the army, which continues to carry out the movements combined after the brilliant combat of Sunday night. Two divisions of the enemy have attempted to intercept the fighting corps, and were repulsed. The Emperor has arrived at Chalons, where he is organizing large forces.

Napoleon Will Command in Person.

LONDON, August 17.—The North German schooner Pfeil, which recently sailed from Hartlepave, was seized by a French war steamer.

More Intrigue Exposed.

BERLIN, August 17.—Another Prussian note, divulging certain secret negotiations of France, is published, similar to those already made public.

The Decisive Battle to be Fought at Chalons.

LONDON, August 17.—The *Times* says the French army received its finishing stroke at Metz. A decisive battle will be fought at Chalons, after which English intervention may be expected.

Italy Arming.

FLORENCE, August 17.—The Italian Government has increased the army, and is purchasing ordinary loan for war purposes will be negotiated.

Short Rations in the French Army.

LONDON, August 17.—Correspondents of various London papers confirm the reports previously published that the French army entered the land cuffled in a hungry condition.

Blockade of German Ports Established.

PARIS, August 17.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following notification of the blockade of the coast of German and Prussian States:

"We, the undersigned, Vice Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the Emperor, of the French in the North, considering the state of war between France and Prussia, as well as the States of the North German Confederation, in lieu of the power in us vested, declare that from and after the 15th day of August, 1870, the coasts of Prussia and the North German Confederation, extending from the mouth of Borkham to the north of the Elder, with all its ports, harbors, rivers, roads, &c., in a state of effective blockade by the naval forces placed in our command, and that the neutral or neutral vessels shall be allowed ten days in which to finish loading and quit the blockaded ports. Proceedings will be instituted against all vessels which shall try to break through said blockade according to international laws and treaties now in force with neutral powers.

"Given on board the Emperor's ironclad Magnalmme, stationed between the English Island of Heligoland and the Prussian coast, this twelfth day of August, 1870. I, the Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief,

"FORICHON."

Goods for Austria to be Admitted Through Russian Ports.

LONDON, August 17.—The Minister of German ports having been established, Austria is permitted by the Russian Government to pass merchandise, duty free, through the port of Riga. The name of the consignee is required to be shown on the bills of lading.

The Paris Press and Recent Military Events.

LONDON, August 17.—The Paris journals confess their inability to explain the course of the recent military events, in consequence of the confusion of dates and the lack of authentic advices.

Joined the French Army.

Three nephews of Benedetti have joined the French army.

Grand Hospitals.

Count Chambord, Countess Montalembert, and other French legitimists, have lent their estates to the military authorities for hospital uses.

Tehenf Imprisoned at Vincennes.

Paris gossip has it that Lebœuf is in Prussian, and that the General is confined in prison at Vincennes.

An English Steamer Fired Into.

The steamer Haswell White, on her passage from Hamburg for Sunderland, was fired at by a French iron-clad near the Elbe. She paid no attention, and kept on her course, when the Frenchman gave chase and fired a second shot, which indened her to show English colors and heave to. She was then boarded by a French officer, who, after examining her papers, suffered her to proceed.

Prussian Loan.

A Prussian loan of forty million thalers is announced at 85.

Germans Permitted to Remain in France.

The French Government has issued notification that all peacefully disposed natives of Germany desiring to remain in France may do so, on condition of taking out permits of residence.

The French Gain an Advantage at Gravelotte.

PARIS, August 17.—The following official dispatch has been made public:

"METZ, August 15, 7 P. M.—We had a serious engagement yesterday, the 16th, near Gravelotte. We gained the advantage, but lost heavily." [NOTE—Gravelotte is a small village six miles south-west of Metz, and two miles west of the Moselle.]

Governor Generals Appointed by King William for Lorraine and Alsace.

SAARBRUCK, August 17, *via Berlin.*—King William has appointed General Bonen, Governor General of Lorraine, and General Bohlen, Governor General of Alsace.

The Siege of Strasburg.

LONDON, August 17.—A dispatch from Carlsruhe, the headquarters of the Baden army, dated August 14, says the people and garrison of Strasburg have labored with zeal to arm the ramparts and clear the glacis and barricade the entrances, but the shells have destroyed much of their works. On the 12th three slight sorties took place. A detachment of Baden troops set fire to a railway train while it was standing in the station on the Strasburg side, and succeeded within three hundred paces of the fortress and fired on the ramparts. The Baden troops lost three killed and seventeen wounded.

English Vessels Running the Blockade.

LONDON, August 17.—The steamer Sentinel, be onging to the Tyne Steamship Company, has arrived on the Tyne with a general cargo from a German port. This is no doubt a trip made by the steamers of that company since war was declared. The Sentinel on Saturday passed the French fleet blockading the Elbe without molestation. She, however, tipped the British ensign, to which the French fleet replied by hoisting and dipping the French ensign. The French blockading squadron consists of ten large frigates, nine of which were discovered in a row southwest of Heligoland, and one of them, a paddle wheel steamer, is cruising in the roadstead. News of their approach was taken to Hamburg Friday afternoon by a Norwegian vessel. The Hamburg authorities at once ordered a lighter with torpedoes, which has been lying in readiness, to go down the river to Cuxhaven to await orders. They also dispatched two fast steamers, the Luxhaven and Heligoland, to the mouth of the Elbe to report matters.

The Sentinel met these vessels Saturday morning south of Heligoland, steaming as fast as possible for Hamburg with the news that the French ships were closed to the island, and that a real blockade was effected. As the sentinel passed the fleet, a French cruiser was overhauling a screw coaster bound onward. Great activity was apparent on the decks of the iron-clads, but it could not be discovered whether the moving figures were soldiers or sailors. At a meeting of Tyne ship insurance societies, yesterday, a formal resolution was adopted not to insure vessels bound to ports under blockade, or the approach to which has been rendered dangerous by the removal of beacon lights and buoys.

The Feeling in Austria.

VIENNA, August 17.—The *Abend Post* denies the correctness of the statement in the London *Times* in regard to the friendly attitude of Baron Beust towards the French pretensions, and it positively contradicts the *Times'* report that the Austrian Premier had offered to form a treaty of alliance with France.

General Sheridan to Accompany the Prussian Army.

FRANKFORT, August 17.—General Sheridan, with Consul General Webster, has, through the good offices of Minister Bancroft, been cheerfully accorded permission by the military authorities to follow the campaign with the headquarters of the King.

Why the Prussian Loan Failed.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 17.—Our special correspondent writes from Berlin, Sunday: "The attempt to raise a national loan of 125,000,000 thalers has broken down. Up to yesterday the subscriptions reached 50,000,000 only, but this loan did not pretend to offer a chance of favorable investment. It was passed as a five per cent. loan, at a fixed price of 88, without provision for a sinking fund, it being left to the option of the North German Reichstag to redeem it by yearly purchases on the market as the state of the budget might allow. The prospect of such redemption under present circumstances being worth very little, the investment might be considered as one in perpetual annuities, and as such it would hardly have brought eighty-eight, even before the war, when brought into market to such an extent. Every single subscriber has subscribed from patriotic motives. The King himself has subscribed half a million, and the velvet manufacturers of Viersen, near Achen, a million, and at Berlin twenty-one million were subscribed, and at Hamburg six million; then follow towns with three, two and one million, and provincial cities of less than ten thousand inhabitants about ten thalers per head. Most of the subscriptions are of one hundred thalers only. In very many cases they are at once presented to charitable institutions or destined for orphans which the war will produce. In the parish of the giver of the remainder, seventy millions, was taken by the London Company for saloons, and for oceanic commerce; now nothing but part of the Prussian Exchequer under another name, carrying on a very successful banking business and lending money in unsuccessful industrial enterprises. As yet there is no prospect of Prussia imitating the example of France and stopping the conversion of notes of the Bank of Prussia. There is no run on the banks, but what the actual shortness of the money market has produced. Of confidence there is no where any symptoms. Nobody wants money instead of bank notes, and gold coin, French as well as English, is even at a discount. In general conversation I am advised to warn the Government against any attempt under whatever circumstances at further issues of paper money. The radical free trade organs propose a transitory tax on landed property. Prices of provisions, especially corn, are going down. As yet the magnificent harvest has not been got in. The weather is not true. There is however, much discontent breaking to the surface among the men at their leaders in allowing the enemy to concentrate in overwhelming numbers and near down upon them at once. Some say that Woerth, Paris is more quiet and tranquil. A gallant, however, confidence all round, which are set on foot by revolutionary bands. Strasburg, also, the army in the field, cannot be reduced since the victory before Metz, while the country is recovering confidence. Gaillardet adds: Edmond About is now with the forces of the Palsburg, which though within the enemy's lines is still held by a French garrison.

Protection for Americans in North Germany.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The Secretary of the Navy, at the request of a number of American citizens residing in North Germany, has ordered Admiral Gibson to proceed with his war up the Elbe and Weser to afford them protection, in case it may be required.

No General Removal of Prussians from Paris.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—Official information has been received that the French Government has not ordered the general removal of Prussians from Paris. About one hundred and fifty were required to leave for the violation of their parole, and nothing beyond sufficiently demonstrations against the French.

The First Prussian Defeat.

[From the New York World of yesterday.]

It has now become quite plain that the French armies have receded in response to the attempt of the Prussians to prevent their change of front. We have no details worth commenting on of the battles which led to this result, but the fact that the line of retreat to his queen was obviously sent before the event had been decided, at Marshal Bazaine has permitted nothing but the Emperor's hasty announcement of the French success to be made public.

But since special correspondent in London telegraphs, and the correspondent of the pro-Prussian London *Times* at the head of the movement, that the Prussian army was driven back several miles in a great battle on Monday. This statement is made while the French appear to be in check. It seemed impossible, a fortnight ago, that the Prussia would be able to besiege Metz without an effort. Yet that is what she seems to be doing now. She can afford to do so, for the Prussian army is now sufficient to give employment to the French troops in and near Metz. The investing Prussians have been checked in their advance upon Chalons, but have failed in their flank movement. Whether or not a battle was fought yesterday, by means of judging. It depends entirely upon the French following up their reported success of the previous day. Both armies are so large that there is likely to be a series of engagements before victory will be finally decided for either host.

While the main armies were contending in the valley of the Moselle there was also severe fighting on Monday. King Williams official dispatch reports an engagement, during which the Prussians approached the glacis of the fortress of Strasburg. It is evident the Prussians subsequently returned to their ensampments, for upon them all or nearly all depends the serious impression upon the French. The large victory of the fighting on Sunday, declaiming a victory for the Prussians, admits that the whole of the French army succeeded in effecting a junction with Bazaine, and does not prove the reports in London that a part of it was cut off.

The military situation in France is now intensely critical. It may be that the great battle has already taken place and ended. If it has not already taken place it will be to-day. If it has not the delay cannot continue through many days.

The Generalship of the War.

[From the N. Y. Tribune of yesterday.]

It is only by the most vigorous generalship in earnest, and in that brief time the superior generalship of the Prussians has been shown as we clearly as their superior numbers. Both, indeed, are now so overwhelming as to make it resenting that very great demonstration practicable in the field. But the fact is not true. There is however, much discontent breaking to the surface among the men at their leaders in allowing the enemy to concentrate in overwhelming numbers and near down upon them at once. Some say that Woerth, Paris is more quiet and tranquil. A gallant, however, confidence all round, which are set on foot by revolutionary bands. Strasburg, also, the army in the field, cannot be reduced since the victory before Metz, while the country is recovering confidence. Gaillardet adds: Edmond About is now with the forces of the Palsburg, which though within the enemy's lines is still held by a French garrison.

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[From the New York World of yesterday.]

It has now become quite plain that the French armies have receded in response to the attempt of the Prussians to prevent their change of front. We have no details worth commenting on of the battles which led to this result, but the fact that the line of retreat to his queen was obviously sent before the event had been decided, at Marshal Bazaine has permitted nothing but the Emperor's hasty announcement of the French success to be made public.

But since special correspondent in London telegraphs, and the correspondent of the pro-Prussian London *Times* at the head of the movement, that the Prussian army was driven back several miles in a great battle on Monday. This statement is made while the French appear to be in check. It seemed impossible, a fortnight ago, that the Prussia would be able to besiege Metz without an effort. Yet that is what she seems to be doing now. She can afford to do so, for the Prussian army is now sufficient to give employment to the French troops in and near Metz. The investing Prussians have been checked in their advance upon Chalons, but have failed in their flank movement. Whether or not a battle was fought yesterday, by means of judging. It depends entirely upon the French following up their reported success of the previous day. Both armies are so large that there is likely to be a series of engagements before victory will be finally decided for either host.

While the main armies were contending in the valley of the Moselle there was also severe fighting on Monday. King Williams official dispatch reports an engagement, during which the Prussians approached the glacis of the fortress of Strasburg. It is evident the Prussians subsequently returned to their ensampments, for upon them all or nearly all depends the serious impression upon the French. The large victory of the fighting on Sunday, declaiming a victory for the Prussians, admits that the whole of the French army succeeded in effecting a junction with Bazaine, and does not prove the reports in London that a part of it was cut off.

The military situation in France is now intensely critical. It may be that the great battle has already taken place and ended. If it has not already taken place it will be to-day. If it has not the delay cannot continue through many days.

The Generalship of the War.

[From the N. Y. Tribune of yesterday.]

It is only by the most vigorous generalship in earnest, and in that brief time the superior generalship of the Prussians has been shown as we clearly as their superior numbers. Both, indeed, are now so overwhelming as to make it practicable in the field. But the fact is not true. There is however, much discontent breaking to the surface among the men at their leaders in allowing the enemy to concentrate in overwhelming numbers and near down upon them at once. Some say that Woerth, Paris is more quiet and tranquil. A gallant, however, confidence all round, which are set on foot by revolutionary bands. Strasburg, also, the army in the field, cannot be reduced since the victory before Metz, while the country is recovering confidence. Gaillardet adds: Edmond About is now with the forces of the Palsburg, which though within the enemy's lines is still held by a French garrison.

Why the Prussian Loan Failed.

Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 17.—Our special correspondent writes from Berlin, Sunday: "The attempt to raise a national loan of 125,000,000 thalers has broken down. Up to yesterday the subscriptions reached 50,000,000 only, but this loan did not pretend to offer a chance of favorable investment. It was passed as a five per cent. loan, at a fixed price of 88, without provision for a sinking fund, it being left to the option of the North German Reichstag to redeem it by yearly purchases on the market as the state of the budget might allow. The prospect of such redemption under present circumstances being worth very little, the investment might be considered as one in perpetual annuities, and as such it would hardly have brought eighty-eight, even before the war, when brought into market to such an extent. Every single subscriber has subscribed from patriotic motives. The King himself has subscribed half a million, and the velvet manufacturers of Viersen, near Achen, a million, and at Berlin twenty-one million were subscribed, and at Hamburg six million; then follow towns with three, two and one million, and provincial cities of less than ten thousand inhabitants about ten thalers per head. Most of the subscriptions are of one hundred thalers only. In very many cases they are at once presented to charitable institutions or destined for orphans which the war will produce. In the parish of the giver of the remainder, seventy millions, was taken by the London Company for saloons, and for oceanic commerce; now nothing but part of the Prussian Exchequer under another name, carrying on a very successful banking business and lending money in unsuccessful industrial enterprises. As yet there is no prospect of Prussia imitating the example of France and stopping the conversion of notes of the Bank of Prussia. There is no run on the banks, but what the actual shortness of the money market has produced. Of confidence there is no where any symptoms. Nobody wants money instead of bank notes, and gold coin, French as well as English, is even at a discount. In general conversation I am advised to warn the Government against any attempt under whatever circumstances at further issues of paper money. The radical free trade organs propose a transitory tax on landed property. Prices of provisions, especially corn, are going down. As yet the magnificent harvest has not been got in. The weather is not true. There is however, much discontent breaking to the surface among the men at their leaders in allowing the enemy to concentrate in overwhelming numbers and near down upon them at once. Some say that Woerth, Paris is more quiet and tranquil. A gallant, however, confidence all round, which are set on foot by revolutionary bands. Strasburg, also, the army in the field, cannot be reduced since the victory before Metz, while the country is recovering confidence. Gaillardet adds: Edmond About is now with the forces of the Palsburg, which though within the enemy's lines is still held by a French garrison.

Blockade of German Ports Established.

PARIS, August 17.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following notification of the blockade of the coast of German and Prussian States:

"We, the undersigned, Vice Admiral Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces of the Emperor, of the French in the North, considering the state of war between France and Prussia, as well as the States of the North German Confederation, in lieu of the power in us vested, declare that from and after the 15th day of August, 1870, the coasts of Prussia and the North German Confederating, extending from the mouth of Borkham to the north of the Elder, with all its ports, harbors, rivers, roads, &c., in a state of effective blockade by the naval forces placed in our command, and that the neutral or neutral vessels shall be allowed ten days in which to finish loading and quit the blockaded ports. Proceedings will be instituted against all vessels which shall try to break through said blockade according to international laws and treaties now in force with neutral powers.

"Given on board the Emperor's ironclad Magnalmme, stationed between the English Island of Heligoland and the Prussian coast, this twelfth day of August, 1870. I, the Vice-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief,

"FORICHON."

Goods for Austria to be Admitted Through Russian Ports.

LONDON, August 17.—The Minister of German ports having been established, Austria is permitted by the Russian Government to pass merchandise, duty free, through the port of Riga. The name of the consignee is required to be shown on the bills of lading.

The Paris Press and Recent Military Events.

LONDON, August 17.—The Paris journals confess their inability to explain the course of the recent military events, in consequence of the confusion of dates and the lack of authentic advices.

Joined the French Army.

Three nephews of Benedetti have joined the French army.

Grand Hospitals.

Count Chambord, Countess Montalembert, and other French legitimists, have lent their estates to the military authorities for hospital uses.

Tehenf Imprisoned at Vincennes.

Paris gossip has it that Lebœuf is in Prussian, and that the General is confined in prison at Vincennes.

An English Steamer Fired Into.

The steamer Haswell White, on her passage from Hamburg for Sunderland, was fired at by a French iron-clad near the Elbe. She paid no attention, and kept on her course, when the Frenchman gave chase and fired a second shot, which indened her to show English colors and heave to. She was then boarded by a French officer, who, after examining her papers, suffered her to proceed.

Prussian Loan.

A Prussian loan of forty million thalers is announced at 85.

Germans Permitted to Remain in France.

The French Government has issued notification that all peacefully disposed natives of Germany desiring to remain in France may do so, on condition of taking out permits of residence.

The French Gain an Advantage at Gravelotte.

PARIS, August 17.—The following official dispatch has been made public:

"METZ, August 15, 7 P. M.—We had a serious engagement yesterday, the 16th, near Gravelotte. We gained the advantage, but lost heavily." [NOTE—Gravelotte is a small village six miles south-west of Metz, and two miles west of the Moselle.]

Governor Generals Appointed by King William for Lorraine and Alsace.

SAARBRUCK, August 17, *via Berlin.*—King William has appointed General Bonen, Governor General of Lorraine, and General Bohlen, Governor General of Alsace.

The Siege of Strasburg.

LONDON, August 17.—A dispatch from Carlsruhe, the headquarters of the Baden army, dated August 14, says the people and garrison of Strasburg have labored with zeal to arm the ramparts and clear the glacis and barricade the entrances, but the shells have destroyed much of their works. On the 12th three slight sorties took place. A detachment of Baden troops set fire to a railway train while it was standing in the station on the Strasburg side, and succeeded within three hundred paces of the fortress and fired on the ramparts. The Baden troops lost three killed and seventeen wounded.

English Vessels Running the Blockade.

LONDON, August 17.—The steamer Sentinel, be onging to the Tyne Steamship Company, has arrived on the Tyne with a general cargo from a German port. This is no doubt a trip made by the steamers of that company since war was declared. The Sentinel on Saturday passed the French fleet blockading the Elbe without molestation. She, however, tipped the British ensign, to which the French fleet replied by hoisting and dipping the French ensign. The French blockading squadron consists of ten large frigates, nine of which were discovered in a row southwest of Heligoland, and one of them, a paddle wheel steamer, is cruising in the roadstead. News of their approach was taken to Hamburg Friday afternoon by a Norwegian vessel. The Hamburg authorities at once ordered a lighter with torpedoes, which has been lying in readiness, to go down the river to Cuxhaven to await orders. They also dispatched two fast steamers, the Luxhaven and Heligoland, to the mouth of the Elbe to report matters.

The Sentinel met these vessels Saturday morning south of Heligoland, steaming as fast as possible for Hamburg with the news that the French ships were closed to the island, and that a real blockade was effected. As the sentinel passed the fleet, a French cruiser was overhauling a screw coaster bound onward. Great activity was apparent on the decks of the iron-clads, but it could not be discovered whether the moving figures were soldiers or sailors. At a meeting of Tyne ship insurance societies, yesterday, a formal resolution was adopted not to insure vessels bound to ports under blockade, or the approach to which has been rendered dangerous by the removal of beacon lights and buoys.

The Feeling in Austria.

VIENNA, August 17.—The *Abend Post* denies the correctness of the statement in the London

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Decision in Regard to Taxation of Pork Packers.

No News from the Seat of War—Additional Bounty for Soldiers—No Money Appropriated for Clothing Our Seamen—The "Congressional Globe"—Two Volumes of Speeches Never Delived—Ornamentation of National Cemeteries, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

W

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIII DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLEES.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THE report which Colonel RYAN brings from Cuba favorable to the revolutionary cause, people will be inclined to believe. So frequently have opposite representations by the Spanish authorities been disproved, that it is not difficult to think that the truth is not on their side. When Colonel RYAN says that the Cubans are stronger than ever, better disciplined and prepared to prosecute the war, and feel confident of succeeding, we are quite ready to believe him. The demand on Spain for more men refutes the boasts of the Spaniards in the past and lends probability to Colonel RYAN's statements.

THE effect of the war in Europe on our finances may be stated as follows: Five millions of United States securities returned from Europe which we have paid for in coin, with little or no prospect of more coming. The exportation of an excess of twelve millions of gold and an advance of ten per cent. premium, from which it has partly recovered. The temporary partial stoppage of our exports. The depression of the price of our bonds at home about ten per cent., from which they have recovered. The demonstrated fact that the war is not likely to effect us seriously; that our securities are admirably calculated to bear a European strain, and that, if anything, we are in better credit abroad than we were before war was declared.

TAKING the census in midsummer necessarily involves loss and inaccuracy in manufacturing and other statistics, if not in the enumeration of population. Of the inhabitants of cities a material portion, during the time of the census taking, were abroad, represented at home by servants or other persons to whom important facts are unknown. Thousands of persons, generally of the business or property holding classes, are returning when the census takers are about concluding or have concluded their labors. In almost any neighborhood may be found instances where certain statistics must have either been guessed at or obtained under circumstances that suggest doubts as to their accuracy. Still the present census if properly classified will be the fullest and most valuable yet taken in this country. The total population is estimated at 41,000,000.

THE Emperor's and Empress's trunks are said to be packed—in fact, some portion of their baggage is reported to have already been sent forward. This indicates better prudence than in almost anything connected with the war under his Majesty's management. It may be well, however, not to come to too speedy conclusions, for these distinguished persons may remain in France for a considerable time yet. The preparations for a trip into Spain, or some other country, only proves that they understand what may happen almost any moment. There is nothing either in the French character, in the condition of the opposing forces, or in the capabilities of the two nations, great as are the advantages which Prussia has gained, to justify the conclusion that the contest, unless arrested by diplomacy, will not be kept up long after NAPOLEON's dynasty has fallen. Indeed, NAPOLEON has almost ceased to be considered as a necessary part of the war. Many probably have already concluded that matter off without him is France, more especially in a military view of her case.

FRANCE AND ITS EMPEROR.

With what overpowering confidence we were assured that the single defeat of the French army would plunge France into revolution! Illustrious publicists of the newspaper correspondent order declared that the people, weary of their Emperor and disgusted with his rule, would surely fling him and his dynasty to the dogs and take the reins of government into their own hands, if any reverse should attend his military operations. So certain were these people of the fulfillment of their predictions, that they actually reported their anticipations as facts, and summoned us to rejoice in the downfall of the French empire. Whatever joy the announcement produced was premature, as we now know.

The truth is that France is not easily understood. FENIMORE COOPER, in one of his letters, says that when he first reached Paris he was all wonder at the ignorance of Frenchmen concerning America, but that after a little while he was all wonder at the ignorance of Americans concerning France. Thinking that we should find the rule of LOUIS NAPOLEON intolerable we too rashly conclude that Frenchmen agree with us. Another source of error on the subject with Americans is that they get their impressions from books and newspapers. Now it so happens that LOUIS NAPOLEON, by his preference of men of action to men of thought, by his interference with the press, and in other ways, has given deadly and unpardonable offense to almost the entire guild of literature. He is intensely hated by French journalists and men of letters, and with them the writing brotherhood, from the highest to the most humble in other countries sympathize. From them he has little to expect. Even the news-venders are his enemies, as has been shown unmistakably during the last few weeks. It is a significant fact that Americans of the business and merely political classes who reside in or only visit France nearly all judge and speak favorably of the Empire. Even such men as Messrs. DAYTON, DICKINSON, and BIGELOW are not exceptions. In the hostile representations of most American writers it is impossible not to be struck with the absence of a spirit of fairness and candor. Posterity, when judging LOUIS NAPOLEON, will take into account what we are apt to forget—the difficulties of his position and also the benefits which he has conferred upon France; while in the retrospect many of the acts which appear so evil to his contemporaries will sink into insignificance. Due weight will be allowed to the facts that, in the very year in which he was chosen President, but before his election, Paris was for four months in a state of siege, and that more than sixteen thousand persons lost their lives, and thirty millions of treasure were expended in putting down a rising of the Red Republicans.

Even now it is remarkable how many persistently forget or ignore how completely LOUIS NAPOLEON has been the representative and instrument of the popular will. When he formed the purpose of restoring the Empire, the proposition was submitted to the people, who gave it their sanction by an overwhelming majority—nearly eight millions against about two hundred and fifty thousand. After a prosperous reign of nearly twenty years the empire again submitted to the people, received the sanction of another generation. No other monarchy in the world rests on so broad and deep a foundation of the popular will. In fact, it should seem that he has held his position at the head of the nation by falling in with its spirit, carrying out its views and meeting its expectations. Under all sway, France is a crowned democracy. The denunciations hurled at the Emperor on account of his wars, really, we fancy, strike the French nation.

In answer to the charge that the Emperor, not the French people, had declared the present war, the most authoritative voices in France denied the allegation, and affirmed again and again that it is emphatically a popular movement, which the Emperor, if he had pleased, could not have resisted. And this accurately agrees with the reported language of the Emperor himself. To his English friend a few days ago he said that he had been forced by the people into a war with Prussia before he was ready. Indeed, there is no reason to think that LOUIS NAPOLEON, like his uncle, loves war for its own sake. Knowing himself and his own powers perfectly, he is of course aware that he is destitute of military genius, and, therefore, cannot wish for an opportunity of mere military display, or of acquiring martial renown. When in October, 1852, at Bordeaux, he said "the empire is peace," he doubtless expressed his real feelings. The Italian war seemed to him evidently a State necessity; opinion in France made it necessary for him to do something for Italy. A short time before the battle of Solferino, Count WALEWSKI, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in Paris, "In a few days the world will be astonished at the exalted purposes, at the magnanimous moderation and love of peace of NAPOLEON the Third!" The words were verified. Immediately after the battle he not only offered, but begged to make peace with Austria. He had done enough to satisfy opinion at home and abroad, and to confirm his power by military prestige. So also in the war with Russia. In the necessity for that conflict England concurred with France. Fighting as allies the latter soon got the lion's share of whatever glory there was to be got. The French were satisfied with the acquisition and also assured that the Emperor was worthy of them. At the earliest possible moment LOUIS NAPOLEON himself made advances for peace and peace was concluded. In reference to the present war, there is perhaps no reason to assume that he was impelled by any ambitious or avaricious motives. He possibly desired neither expansion of territory nor enhancement of reputation. At his age and in his state of health it is not likely that such motives appeal to him with much force. But his subjects certainly wanted glory, and they may have wanted land. At any rate they wanted satisfaction for Waterloo and Sadowa, and the Emperor was forced to take steps to gratify them. Old, debilitated in body and languid in spirit, we can easily believe that he would have preferred uninterrupted peace. But compelled to make war, he probably intended it to be short. A single victory would likely have been enough for him, as it would have been enough for the French people. He would have returned to Paris revived in the admiration and re-established in the good will of his subjects with his son's succession a settled thing. The result, so different from the hope, is doubtless as grievous a disappointment and mortification to the French people as to the Emperor. All their history makes it likely that they will exert almost preternatural energy to retrieve the disaster and drive the invaders from their soil. And it certainly seems very unlikely that, while maintaining the struggle, they will lessen their chances of success and fritter away their strength by divided counsels or revolution.

DIVIDE AND DESTROY.

It has been repeatedly charged, and it is widely believed, that the Court House Ring and the office-holding leaders generally, are acting on the rule or ruin principle. That such is the fact, cannot be longer doubted. The comments of the Ring "organ" on the address of Hon. JOSEPH WALTON proves it. The appeal of that gentleman for union and harmony that the party may succeed, is openly and unreservedly denounced. "It will not by any means satisfy" the Ring, says the "organ." And why will it not "satisfy" them? Simply because MR. WALTON will not agree to denounce as traitors the great body of Republicans, who demand that extravagance shall be cut off, taxation reduced, and the glaring abuses in the party management reformed. To accomplish these objects, he appeals for union and harmony in the party, and for so doing he is denounced by the Ring "organ." It is the rule or ruin policy practically carried out. And why should not Republicans be united for these objects? Why should there be any opposition to reforming these abuses and a reduction of the taxes? Is there any better reason than can be urged to the Reform Republican ticket, which indisputably is the best ticket that has been nominated for years, even if it was ever equaled.

Mr. WALTON's address squarely presents to the Republicans of Allegheny county the question: Shall there be union and success? The Ring "organ" unhesitatingly denounces him for proposing it. Reform Republicans therefore appeal to the people, and standing on their own admirable platform which demands the abolition of glaring abuses in the management of the affairs of the county and the party, and with a ticket which no one has ventured to assail, they have no fears for the result. Let the Ring go on present a second ticket—a Ring Ticket—for the sake of the plunder they have so long enjoyed; let them do their worst to divide the party, and they will surely fail. The Reform Ticket, which has the sympathies of the great body of the Republicans of the county, in spite of all the enemies can do to divide and destroy, will prevail.

POLITICAL MUNCHAUSENISMS.

We do not question the right of the "organ" to devote its columns to the propagation of political fiction; but we cannot commend the taste which selects BARON MUNCHAUSEN as its exemplar. A great authority, however, tells us that taste is a thing not to be disputed about.

A gentleman more curious as to these matters than we are, informs us that he has kept a record of the *Munchausenisms* of the "organ" in reference to the Reform Movement, and that they average one to seven and a half lines of what the "organ" has published on that subject. He has also made a tabular statement classifying the *Munchausenisms* into *direct, indirect, circumstantial, black, white, malicious, humorous*, the number of times repeated, contradictory, &c., &c. (The Shakespearian classification was manifestly insufficient, as it lacked in comprehensiveness). Now, as we have not verified our friend's record, nor ever seen it, we can speak with no certainty of knowledge on the subject, although we have probably glanced at all the materials from which it has been made up. All we can affirm is that political "Munchausenisms" have constituted the staple of the "organ" editorial articles on the Reform Movement. Could anything better be expected from the "organ" of the Corruptionists and the enemies of reform. Of course not. Corruption and crime does not employ truth as its weapon of defense.

The condition of the "organ" as a newspaper is pitiable indeed. Its very existence depends on the support of a corrupt politician Ring who are not capable of estimating the power of popular intelligence, and think success is to be purchased only by trickery, fraud and political falsehood. We strongly suspect, too, that the "organ" has been frequently deceived, and drawn its information from interested and unreliable sources. We can hardly think that the false statements which daily appear in its columns are fabricated at the corner of Smithfield and Sixth avenue. We are unwilling to belive, that even pressed as it is with the weight of its obligations to the Ring, it would consciously tell wittingly, or not to say willingly, become the mere vehicle of political falsehood. Be this as it may, It would be impeaching the intelligence of the people to suppose that its character for political mendacity is not as well known and as justly appreciated as that of the most noted individual "flisher" in the county.

ON Saturday, in Philadelphia, William Schmoele, Henry Schmoele and A. B. Jarus of Ohio had a hearing on a charge of conspiring to cheat and defraud A. C. McCurdy. The plaintiff alleges that on August 23d, 1864, the defendants tempted him by circulars and advertisements and verbal promises, to invest ninety dollars in six shares of the stock of the Broad Mountain Coal Company. He was shown a beautiful specimen of coal, and promised a profit of it on every share at the cost of mining and shipping. He paid cash in advance for two tons of the coal, which, on delivery, was so mixed with slate as to be useless. The company acknowledged it was bad coal, but made no restitution, and in about a month they disappeared from their old office, and could not be found for several years. That meanwhile the company has elected officers annually, without notifying stockholders, thus depriving him of his rights, while the defendants, as directors, have been mining and shipping coal from the property. It is alleged that of the $172,000 borrowed by the company, $6,000 or $8,000 is claimed by the Secretary, and another amount by the book-keeper, who do not show the cash book with any such item. The defendants were held in $500 bail each for their appearance in Court. Probably McCurdy has learned the lesson to be careful about investing his money on the extravagant promises of mining company officers whom he does not know.

NEW YORK CENTRAL, NEW YORK AND ERIE AND PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

The virtual consolidation of the New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads creates a formidable opponent to the Pennsylvania Central; and in view of the probable effect on the business of that road and Philadelphia, the *North American* sounds the alarm with great earnestness. The statements of that paper are so unreserved and its alarm is so sincere that we copy the article entire, as follows:

"This consolidation is an event of such magnitude as to demand more than a passing notice. The Erie controls a broad gauge line reaching all the way from New York to St. Louis, and its business is immense. The New York Central includes, it is said, five thousand miles of railroad East and West. This consolidation makes the united corporation so formidable that it is a question whether defensive measures will not have to be adopted against it by the various States through which its lines pass.

"The gauge of the New York Central, and all the lines in its interest, is four feet eight and a half inches, while that of the Erie and its connections is six feet. The two will, therefore, have still to be worked distinctly, notwithstanding the consolidation. Neither engines nor cars can be used in common. The only object of the consolidation is monopoly. Competition must be killed, and the control must only be done by both lines being put under one ownership. Henry Vanderbilt has been grasping at the Erie by every means in his power, and Jason Gould and Fisk, after thwarting him at every turn and enriching themselves beyond their most sanguine expectations, have made overtures to the Central Company, date, by which process they will become still richer, and get rid of all their lawsuits and other troubles.

"Notwithstanding all the charges and freely made against Gould and Fisk, the Erie Railroad, under their management is, beyond all question, in far better condition than it ever was before. In active competition with the Central it has been managed with exceeding ability and success. Their attempt to compete with the Pennsylvania Central was a failure. Latterly the two have been working in harmony against Vanderbilt's roads. But with this consolidation there comes up a new and formidable complication, the end of which it is not easy to foresee. Our own road is strong, financially and otherwise. Its command of resources is unlimited, and in its field it will not be a very easy thing to force.

"But, as a competitor for the trade of New York city, our road will have now to encounter an opposition such as it has never had before. We must candidly say that this bodes no good to the trade of Philadelphia; for if the two New York lines, in the fury of competition, should reduce their freights to a ruinously low figure, our line would be compelled either to follow suit or abandon the New York trade. If our connections were no better than they formerly were the result would be that it would carry freights between New York and the West cheaper than between Philadelphia and the West. If our company were to withdraw entirely from the New York trade, the consolidated lines would at once raise their freights to monopoly rates, and New York would suffer. So far, therefore, as the interests of Philadelphia are concerned it would be most desirable that the Pennsylvania Central should follow the example of the Baltimore and Ohio, and concentrate its whole attention on its terminal city. The result of this, however, would be a great loss of trade to the Camden and Amboy and New Jersey Central lines.

"Formidable as this consolidation seems, it is yet a fact that the interests concerned in the combination of which the Pennsylvania railroad is the centre, are supreme in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and some other States. Our connections are also making rapid progress in Minnesota, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland and Virginia, and it is probably this immense expansion that incites the New York consolidators to unite their forces, and so to make headway against it. We had our hands full already in contending against the new schemes of the Baltimore and Ohio, Vanderbilt, Gould, and now this new complication comes in to increase the trouble. The effect will be the same now as heretofore. It will make more adventurous of connections and extensions by the Pennsylvania Central, and writers for the press will hold up their hands in astonishment at the extravagance of a power that goes ahead thus only in self-defense. No doubt the probability of the Northern Pacific Railroad being built in the interest of this line has had the effect of stimulating this consolidation of the New York. But the value of that connection is purely prospective, while the numerous extensions to which the company has turned its attention are those of immediate value. We have, also, an interest in the through line from St. Louis to Denver, via the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific. If a war of freight tariffs is to go on between the New York lines, and our own, experience has shown that our line is able to stand it as long as any, and probably longer. It is to be regretted, however, that the way business has to pay heavily for these contests, as all the expenses of the line in such cases are raised on it."

The Wonderful Piute Indians of the Great American Desert.

The Grand Army of Liberals claims an existence, with its one thousand miles of North and south length and its one hundred miles in east and west breadth, and Captain John Moss, Superintendent of the Piute Indians in Nevada, further claims that he knows that a large faction of the Piute Indians dwell therein. This "Desert Indian" living where a running stream is almost unknown, in the hot, arid, sandy and rocky mountains, with almost a total absence of water in the air, so that the solar heat is fearful in its intensity, ranging from 120 to 160 degrees Fahrenheit, and in the long, dry stretches of one hundred miles without grass or water, must needs be hollow-cheeked, thin, lithe, and active, and must therefore become him superior in endurance, quickness, sagacity and intelligence to all neighboring tribes.

We are told that they have wonderful capacities for eating. A sage hen is very nice pie, but, even to the marrow, of a large horse, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock the next morning, is to them a feast that, if they started after a train of emigrants, and eating every one of the thirty horses that perished by the way, and coming out on the other side as fat as seals, they would be carping themselves they can go for days without eating. They travel in the scorching heat of the desert from seventy to eighty miles a day without difficulty, and two months ago a "Desert Indian," carrying express, traveled 120 miles in twenty-two consecutive hours. Unfortunately this wonderful race is disappearing, so that they may never be found again.

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THE Prussians are justly indignant that the French authorities have ordered all Germans owing allegiance to Prussia to leave France within three days. Baron Gerolt, Prussian Minister to Washington, says that there are in Paris alone 20,000 Germans, and possibly 2,000,000 in France, the larger portion of whom are mechanics, and to drive them off with their families at short notice will certainly cause much suffering among them. He says it is barbarous, and the First Napoleon did not resort to such arbitrary measures. He further recommend that this is justifiable, that 30,000 North Germans in Paris are banded together in trades unions and other associations, and are leaders of revolutionary demonstrations, having money distributed among them to sustain and urge them to incite revolution; also, that when they are to be drafted or enrolled in the French service, they at once claim exemption on the ground that they are subjects of Germany, although many of them have been residing in France since their childhood and receiving all the benefits of her protection, etc. According to usage the Prussian legation in leaving France turned over their consulates, people and archieves to the representative of a neutral nation, and M inister Washburne and the American Consuls were selected. In consequence, all things pertaining to the Prussian people are referred by the French authorities to the American legation, and Baron Gerolt urges upon our Secretary of State to endeavor to prevent this calamity coming upon the Prussians in France.

NEW YORK is like all large cities, only "a little more so." What is true of it is to a degree true of most of other cities. Not only has all the population is over three quarters of a million, it is estimated that, leaving out the catholics, who always go, the number of persons who attend church on any Sunday does not exceed forty thousand. During the warm season the churches are closed. A writer who has paid attention to the matter, remarks that "some people find faith with ease, and at first glance it does not appear to be just right; but what's the use of keeping churches open if there are none to attend service in them? True, it would be quite easy to fix every church in New York, but not with the class of people for whom the fashionable churches were built. This class always manage to get out of town in the warm weather, and it does not want its velvet cushioned pews occupied by working-men and wives during their absence. The velvet cushions are not made for that sort of people, nor are the velvet sermons either." Although these remarks are not entirely just or in the right spirit, there is considerable in the situation of the case to provoke them.

THE Southern papers contain advertisements of a series of school books, which claims as its prime merit that it "is the *only series* prepared by eminent Southern educators, and they are the *only books* which are *without offense* to the feelings and thoughts of the Southern people. While entirely unsectional and non-partisan, they are specially adapted to the wants of Southern teachers and parents, and are received with enthusiastic favor everywhere. The enormously increasing sale of the *uniform series* of Text-Books being now well understood, and the * * * * Series being the *only series* which in authorship, contents, and plan, is entirely acceptable to the southern people, it is rapidly becoming the uniform series throughout the south." This thing might have done in the days of the Confederate States and the blockade, but to continue it now is only to foster a feeling of division that should be suffered to die out, without inoculating the coming generation with its poison.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Moscow journal states that the railway bridge lately erected over the Dnieper, near Kiew, is one of the greatest works of the kind in the world and the longest in Europe. It consists of twelve arches, and is 3,509 feet in length. Captain VON STRUVE, who built it, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel by the Emperor Alexander, on the recommendation of the Minister of Public Works.

Attempts are being made in various parts of Illinois to contest the issuing of bonds to various railroads which had been authorized before August 8, but not issued on that day. The question will no doubt come before the Supreme Court.

The New York steamshipmen will not put on an American line to Europe without guarantee of a postal or other subsidy; passages in the Cunnard line have been secured in advance until November 1, and Americans in Europe are puzzled how to get home.

Out of thousands of volunteer officers in the navy during the war there remained but eight on July 1, namely: One acting lieutenant, one acting master, one acting ensign, two acting passed assistant surgeons, and three acting assistant surgeons.

PERSONAL.

A traveler complains of the vandalism of the relic hunters who have chipped away at the beautiful bas-reliefs on the fine monument by Launitz, of New York, to Daniel Boone in the Frankfort, Ky., cemetery, so as to quite destroy them.

Though Gen. Spinner is seventy years old he persists in doing more work than any two clerks in his bureau, consequently he is ill.

Gen. Grant's farm near St. Louis contains between 300 and 400 acres.

The sign at No. 5 Pemberton Square, Boston, of "E. G. Stevens and Daughter, Conveyancers," and the engraved plate on the front door, stated office, where there is no confusion of books and papers, nor any suspicion of dust. Hanging baskets of ivy are suspended from the windows, and fresh bouquets stand in pretty vases on the mantel. It is as dainty and graceful as a parlor, and the presiding genius of this cool and refreshing place is a quiet, little lady, essentially feminine, in a delicate blue muslin dress, with a pretty over dress of black silk.

Patent Commissioner Fisher having learned that certain patent attorneys retained money intrusted to them by inventors, investigated and prohibited McGill, Grant & Co. from practicing in the Bureau.

William Cullen Bryant's beautiful home on Zion's Hill, Cummington, Mass., is a queer old-fashioned residence, being two days distant from the latest papers.

In giving Attorney General Akerman's views on the Georgia question, the Springfield *Republican* says: "It is gratifying to find that his successor of Judge Hoar is, like his predecessor, a man of clear and decided views, good sense, and sterling character."

Some time ago it was stated, and on authority entitled to credit, that Mrs. Ives, daughter of Mr. Motley, was engaged to a brother of Earl Cowper. It is now currently reported in London that Mrs. Ives intends to bestow herself and her many attractions—she is very rich—upon Mr. Vernon Harcourt, a gentleman better known in this side than in the other as the "Historian." Mr. Harcourt is about forty, a widower with one son. He is the youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Vernon Harcourt, of Nuneham Courtenay, who succeeded his elder brother in the Archbishopric.

Referring to the reported return of poor Carlotta's reason, the *Herald* asks: "The ways of Providence are full of mystery. Does this poor Queen recognize familiar sounds in the cry out of a falling empire? And does she detect in the rising murmurs of the people everywhere the voice of the Nemesis that is summoning for the final account the system which led her husband to ruin? Or, is she only to desert and betray him? Maddened by the wrong, has she been made whole in order that she may be a witness to its punishment?"

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MEADVILLE, Pa., August 17, 1870.

No nomination for Congress yet. The Convention adjourned to-day to meet at Stoneboro to-morrow.

W.

The Republicans of Blair county nominated the following ticket on the 18th inst. They voted under the Crawford county system: Congress—Daniel J. Morrell; Senator—John A. Lemon; Assembly—Jacob Hewit; County Treasurer—Joseph Baldridge; Prothonotary—A. S. Mowry; Sheriff—S. S. Huff; Commissioner—Samuel Dean; Poor Director—Abram Louden; Jury Commissioner—Joseph Sidler.

The Democratic Executive Committee met on Monday, and after due deliberation concluded to nominate no candidates except Jury Commissioner. A resolution was adopted that in view of a normal Republican majority in this Senatorial District, it is impolitic for the Democratic party of Erie county to make a sacrifice in the Senatorial district. The tone of the speeches was in favor of nominating Col. Wm. F. Vogdes as an independent candidate against Delamater. It is the opinion of many that he will not consent to be mitted to be a candidate, and will announce the fact in due time.

In the Twenty first Senatorial District, Huntington has declared for Wharton, Blair for Lemon, Center for Wilson, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry have not yet declared themselves, but even to the marrow, of a large horse, from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock the next morning. So that a party of them started after a train of emigrants, and eating every one of the thirty horses that perished by the way, and coming out on the other side as fat as seals. After that they can go for days without eating. They travel in the scorching heat of the desert from seventy to eighty miles a day without difficulty, and two months ago a "Desert Indian," carrying express, traveled 120 miles in twenty-two consecutive hours. Unfortunately this wonderful race is disappearing, so that they may never be found again.

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How the Mormons Vote.

Although it is now many years since Brigham Young and his elders laid the basis of our organization for the wilderness of Salt Lake, they show a skill in political chicanery that puts even the Tammany chiefs to the blush for their sagacity and boldness of skill. A Salt Lake City correspondent tells some things which will surely result in converting many Democratic wire-pullers to active advocates of woman suffrage in short order:

"The Mormon women vote pretty generally, in some towns depositing two votes to each one cast by the men. As the Territorial election law prohibits any one from voting who is not a taxpayer, it follows that these women vote as they are told. A word as to the way the Mormons vote. They have always voted, without regard to the election of the voter, in many Islands, in places where they had a special end to serve by polling a heavy vote, voting for their officials, whether expected; for their friends, present and absent, and sometimes for those in the dead. In this town, for south, last Monday, it is said that the Bishop, upon receiving a dispatch from the church "to vote and vote often," told the people that they ought to return 500 votes. At noon they had polled 412, and the cents during that day that there are but 150 men, women and babies in the settlement. At another place the judge of election coolly tore up a Maxwell ticket and threw it under the table instead of deposited it in the ballot-box. Calling to two orthodox brethren with him, the judge, a gentile, proceeded to deposit two ballots for them, and, soon after, they marched up to the polls and voted themselves. Here are two Jewish apostates, who had been naturalized by the Probate Court, and had cast the full strength of such naturalization for years without question, were informed that they were not to vote, or not to vote as one but the District Court had power to naturalize. How would it do to call before the Grand Jury the polygamists and their wives? If our opposition to polygamy means anything, why should a million of those cast by unnaturalized citizens, including the aforesaid Jewish apostates, not have their votes thrown out? Why, I say, if we are there is little doubt, if this could be done, that Maxwell would be elected, even now."

A Disastrous Strike.

The strike at Fall River has now lasted three weeks without the prospect of adjustment, and promises to be one of the most disastrous that ever happened to the cotton interest in this country. It originated with the mule-spinners, but their action has compelled the suspension from labor of the weavers and other operatives to the number of over 9,000, of whom about 1,200 have left the city for employment elsewhere. The business of the city is mostly in print cloths, and comprises 20 mills, half a million spindles and 10,000 looms, with an annual production of 100,000,000 yards. The Davol corporation, employing 200 hands, is the only one now in full operation, while the Troy, employing 500, is running one-third time; else, no print cloths. The cause of the failure of the strike was the reduction of wages, proclaimed during work is done in a hurry. He called a little." When the right time comes it will be found that the dissension, if necessary will be turned on on a *higher plane. Putienes*, for the moment, is the highest wisdom. What great good was ever achieved without it?

If the bishops are wise, they will hasten to make the concession demanded of them sooner or tardily, rather than wait till it is forced from them.

IN New York, a few days ago, Judge Bedford in sentencing a burglar, gave a momentous warning to the burglarious profession and their ally. He said that a person found in a house for burglarious purposes was liable to indictment and conviction for intent to do murder if necessary, and under that head could be sent to the penitentiary for twenty years' imprisonment at hard labor. This warning is timely. Murder is, of course, the very last resort of the burglar, and he is not likely to resort to it except when he is detected and assailed; but he still counts it among the probabilities of every burglary, and is consequently ready to commit it if occasion requires. Every burglar, therefore, is a murderer in intent, and if he does not actually commit murder, it is because some better and less dangerous mode of perfecting the crime of burglary presents itself.

PETROLEUM REPORTS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Titusville *Herald*, in its last report, states the total shipments of oil by river and rail for the month of July, to Pittsburgh, to be 96,746 barrels, of 45 gallons each, equal to 4,353,570 barrels of 40 gallons each. Your report gives the amount at 95,073 barrels (as I under-stand) of 40 gallons each, and that this is of 40 gallons each seems to me to be correct, as you report the cars at 80 barrels to the car. If you have made any change it has been very lately. Again, the *Herald* makes the total shipments from January 1, 1870, to August 1st, at 691,773 barrels. This is an error of 39,000 barrels, (a mistake in their addition). It should be 631,773 barrels of 45 gallons each, equal to 710,737 barrels of 40 gallons each. Your report gives it at 624,499 barrels—a difference of 86,238 barrels. It is hardly probable such a difference can exist, and it is accountable for only on the ground that the *Herald* makes the mistake of taking Pittsburgh receipts and adding them to those of other places, where forty-five gallons per barrel is the rule, without first reducing it to barrels of forty-five gallons. Thus the amount should be 588,242 barrels. This would not be a matter of much importance if it did not make an error in their calculation of the daily production of the oil regions, as follows: Calling the amount forty-five gallons they add, (to reduce to their basis of forty-three gallons) two gallons more, making forty-seven gallons, instead of forty-five, and an addition of nearly one-eighth. As an example, July should be 96,746, reduced to forty-five gallons—83,996, adding to make it forty-three gallons makes it 89,995, instead of which the *Herald* adds to 96,746 to reduce to forty-three gallons, making 89,995. If any change in the production of 11,250 barrels, or over 360 barrels per day. There are in the Export, no doubt, many errors of the same kind; for instance, in the Shipping List, Oil City reports we always call them barrels of forty-two gallons, and get gauges at that rate, and report our shipments so. As there is a wash of from 2 to 3 per cent. in making reports of shipments and production that leads to manifest errors. It appears to be of importance that both producers and dealers should know of the errors and be able to properly estimate the report.

There is a want of completeness in the report; thus, it is interesting to know that although the total increase of production since January 1st has been about 600,000 barrels, the total shipments increased but about sixteen thousand barrels.

	Bbls.
The production for the first seven months of 1870 was	2,204,225
The production for the first seven months of 1869 was	2,877,161
The stock on hand increased in 1869	52,000
The stock on hand increased in 1870	16,000

It does not then seem a beautiful instance of oil of over six hundred thousand barrels in the supply given a corresponding increase of amount on hand. This looks well for the future of the business. Over two-thirds of the large shipments, already thirty-three per cent. greater than last year, and the amount from July 5th to August 5th, a little more than one and fifty cents lands on the payment of the legal fee of ten dollars and the usual commission on the cash value of the land allowed to the purchaser, going, this is you last chance. Forever, the only charge being the privilege of taking one hundred and sixty instead of eighty acres of land. Now, I am a soldier, and by the personal residence upon, and improvements on the homestead selected, am entitled to and altered in any respect.

The Agricultural College scrip heretofore issued, having been extensively counterfeited, the purchasers are cautioned against imposition from this cause. None should be purchased except from responsible parties well known to the pre-emptor. Send in all cases a receipt should be required for the consideration paid, accompanied with a guarantee for indemnification.

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GOLD BONDS,

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Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 17, 1870.

There was quite a brisk demand for money to-day at many of the discount houses, and outside paper was generally refused. The banks—we mean the National banks—have about as many applications from their customers as they care to accommodate, and we notice a good deal of acceptable paper on the open market, which meets with takers at from 10 to 12 per cent.

In regard to the New York money market it is remarked that from the fact that the banks of that city have lost $19,27,801 of deposits during the last four weeks, shows the effect that the drain of specie to Europe must soon have on the money market there, and consequently in other cities also. When the deposits decline the bank loans must necessarily be cut short and a tight money market be the result. The New York banks have always counted their specie deposits as a part of their legal reserve, and now that it is rapidly being drawn out of the country by the export of gold made necessary by the falling off in exports of domestic produce, it has the same effect as though they lost just that amount of legal tender notes their reserve falls short and they are obliged to cut down their loans. This has not resulted in any pressure in the money market as yet, because business is extremely dull in all parts of the country. But the drain of gold is still going on, and, at the same time, the demand for currency from all parts of the country for the movement of the crops is just beginning. In addition to the loss of their gold deposits, the banks of New York must now experience, within the next few weeks, the loss of the major portion of the funds in the Western and Southern interior banks, and it is difficult to see how a severe pinch for money in September is to be avoided.

—It is a significant fact, says the Chicago *Tribune*, that the export of gold during the last five weeks is just about equal to the total amount exported during the ten months ending April 30. The export for the ten months was—as shown by the report of the Bureau of Statistics—$22,776,745. The export for the port of New York alone, for the five weeks ending August 13, was $22,510 215.

This drain of gold, which is now going on at the rate of $5,000,000 per week, against an average of less than $500,000 per week before the declaration of war, is entirely independent of the rate of bounds in Europe, and is not the result of bonds being sent back here for sale, but is the effect of the check in the export of domestic products.

The last published report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that of the total $419,000,000 of domestic products exported during the ten months ending April 30, $200,000,000 was cotton, $68,000,000 was wheat and flour, $20,000,000 was petroleum, $27,000,000 was gold, and $14,000,000 was tobacco—these five items constituting 80 per cent. of our total export of domestic products for the ten months. This is just about the proportion which these five articles bear to each other for the year, and to the total export for the year. Now, when it is considered that the export of cotton is at present only one-seventh of the volume it was three months ago, and only one-fifth of what it was a month ago, and that, in consequence of the war, the export of petroleum has almost ceased, and that of tobacco is greatly diminished, and that the export of breadstuffs is no greater than at this time last year—we say, when all this be considered, it will appear amply sufficient to account for the gold during the last five weeks should be as large as during the ten months from the beginning August 30. The most remarkable feature of all is that, while the country has thus been drained of about 4 1-2 per cent. of all the gold in the United States, the price has been only about 4½ per cent. as the total result, thus far, of the war, and the consequent drain of specie. Thus, while the value of United States bonds in European markets is steadily rising, the war is cutting off the foreign demand for a large portion of our exports. Our imports have probably diminished some in quantity, because for all foreign manufactured articles have contributed largely to keep up the aggregate value of imports to near what it was before the war, hence the necessity for the increased export of gold to settle the trade balances. It is apparent that this condition of things cannot continue long without a large advance in the price of gold. Five weeks more, such as the last five, would take nearly all the gold out of the New York banks, and leave the importing community dependent upon the weekly sales of the Treasury for the payment of duties. If the war in Europe should last six weeks, something like this is likely to be the result.

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	117¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865,	111¾
U. S. 10-40s	109¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110½
Union Pacific Railway	87½
Central Pacific Railway	88
Currency Pacifics	12

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's and Co.'s Rooms, Apollo building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 17, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Central & Hudson	95¾	95¾	95¾	96	96½	96¾
N. Y. Central scrip	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Erie	23¾	23¾	23	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	98	98	98	98	98	98
Harlem						
Michigan Cent'l						
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Illinois Central						
Cleve. & Pitts			100¾		100¾	
Chicago & N. W.	82		82		82	82
Do preferred	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
St. Paul	69¾	69	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Do preferred	77¾		77¾		77¾	77¾
Wabash	51¾		52		52	
Do preferred	74		74		74	
Fort Wayne	94		94¾		94¾	94¾
Ohio & Miss	31		31		31¼	31
Chi. & Alton	132½		132½		132½	
Do preferred	135		135		135	
R. I. & Pitts	103¾		103¾		103¾	
N. J. Central	101¾		101¾		101¾	
Canton	60¼		60¼		60¾	
W. U. Tel	69¾		69¾		69¾	
Quicksilver	5		5		5	
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾	37¾	38	38¼	38¼
Adams Express	68		68		68	
Wells Fargo	91		91		91	
American	67		67		67	
United States						
Gold	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾

*Ex-dividend.

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thes.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	96	95¾	¼	
N. Y. Central scrip	91¾	91¾		¼
Erie	23¾	23¾	¼	
Reading	98	98		¼
Harlem				
Michigan Cent'l				
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾		¼
Illinois Central				
Cleve. & Pitts		100¾		
Chicago & N. W.	82	82		¼
Do preferred	85¾	85¾	¼	
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	¼	
St. Paul	69¾	69¾		¼
Do preferred	77¾	77¾		¼
Wabash	51¾	52		¼
Do preferred	74	74		¼
Fort Wayne	94	94¾		¼
Ohio & Miss	31	31¼		¼
Chi. & Alton	132½	132½		
Do preferred	135	135		
R. I. & Pitts	103¾	103¾		
N. J. Central	101¾	101¾		
Canton	60¼	60¾		¼
W. U. Tel	69¾	69¾		
Quicksilver	5	5		
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¼	¼	
Adams Express	68	68		
Wells Fargo	91	91		
American	67	67		
United States				
Gold	117¾	117¾		

—The Erie Railway Company advertise in the New York *Leader* of limited circulation, that it is the intention of the Company to create a consolidated mortgage on its property. This is said to be for the purpose of avoiding future litigation, and advancing the general interests of the road.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

The Tonnage on Western Rivers.

According to the annual report of the Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue, the tonnage on western rivers at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, was as follows:

	Steam Vessels. No.	Tons.	Barges and Canal boats. No.	Tons.	Total Tonnage.
Louisiana	130	41,541	27	2,743	46,654.64
Mississippi	51	11,357	22	1,818	13,357.72
Tennessee	51	11,357	22	1,818	13,357.72
Kentucky	90	20,027	2	134	20,161.98
Missouri	183	73,967	82	25,791	104,699.53
Iowa	28	4,923	16	1,268	6,324.76
Minnesota	58	9,579	88	8,736	18,276.95
Illinois	66	10,277	249	19,271	29,713.26
Indiana	34	5,185			5,185.26
Ohio	315	72,406	315	25,569	97,975.80
West Virginia	67	11,931	9	847	12,803.20
Pennsylvania	172	48,259	287	36,596	84,855.00
Total tonnage	1,029	271,807	945	118,391	390,994.86

This aggregate is exceedingly small for the immense traffic of the Mississippi, and is sufficiently accounts for the scarcity of tonnage last winter.

The total tonnage of the Northern lakes is 961,366.59, or nearly 70 per cent. more than the tonnage of all the Western rivers. Of this, 277,802 tons are sailing vessels, 146,236 steam vessels, and 245,161 canal boats.

Referring to the table which exhibits the number of steam vessels built in the United States during the year ending June 30, we find that on the Western rivers 34,576.41 tons were built, or less than 13 per cent. of the quantity thus existing, and therefore scarcely sufficient to repair the annual loss. Of the vessels built, 74 were steamboats, of an aggregate tonnage of 19,445.99, and 56 barges, of 14,951.65 tons. During the same period 4,600.14 tons, were lost.

The abolition of the tonnage tax of thirty cents by the last Congress will remove an annual burden of $117,879.30 from river vessels.

The river boat building seems to be progressing more rapidly than last season, and several changes have been made in the manner of construction. One iron steamboat is being completed at Cincinnati, and another is being constructed for Two iron barges are to be built soon, and wooden barges have been already constructed to carry 1,500 tons of freight.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 17, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no particular change, the demand being confined to the wants of the home market. So far as relates to prices, but few changes have taken place. As a matter of course, dealers will differ in their views as relates to prices—holders, as a matter of business, are endeavoring to hold up the present prices, and are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. On the other hand buyers are shy and purchase merely sufficient to meet their immediate wants. Produce—The market is well supplied with the various descriptions; in prices we have but few changes to note, and those will be found under the proper head. Flour—The market was dull, prices weak and the tendency downward. The receipts since our last were 551 barrels. There is, however, a good stock on hand.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the last two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	4,344	3,991	8,335
Apples, bbls	335	1,616	1,951
Cheese, lbs	433	1,040	1,143
Dried fruit, lbs	1,077	2,736	4,311
Wheat, sacks	11,745	15,105	26,850
Barley, sacks	967	150	1,117
Rye, sacks	363	725	1,090
Oats, sacks	5,925	8,489	14,914
Bullet, pkgs	151	165	316
Bacon, tierces	301	158	449
Bacon, pieces	500		500
Dried Beef, tierces	33	13	46

APPLES—The market was steady with a fair trade demand; the receipts are increasing, 255 bbls being received since our last. In regard to dates we have no note; prices for these are weak and tending downwards. Correct figures are difficult to attain, but we are reported sales at $1, $1@2 bbl.

ASHES—Market steady but not active. The leading dealers have a good supply on hand, and are making arrangements for falls business. The current rates were sold each month @8 cent, 3½ refined 5@9 cent, 3½@4c; pearls 8@8½; potash 5@7½ c.

BEANS—The market was steady but not very active; buyers are naturally waiting for lower prices—how long they will have to wait is another matter. We are reported sales at the following:

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14@c; coffee 14@ c; coffee 12½@c; extra 13½@; Penn, 14c for fair; 12½ for choice.

COFFEE—Steady; choice 23c; fancy 23½@24c; prime 22c.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@ 11½c; Havana, in bonds, 11½@12c; Muscovados sugars 9½@11½c, being an advance of ½c ₰ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ₰ gallon; havemeyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 60, 50@55c ₰ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The reports from the West are favorable for hogers, but so far the market has undergone no change. The receipts being light has strengthened the views of holders. We are reported sales as at the following: Shoulders plain, in quantity 14½c; jobbing lots 15@15½c; sugar cured do 15@15½c; sugar cured Hams, 22@23c; sides, ribbed, 17½@17¾c; Clear sides, 18c; Breakfast Bacon, 20@21c; Dried Beef, canvassed S. C., 25@27c; Mess Pork, $31.

LARD—In tierces, pressed, 18c; half barrels and kegs, 19c ₰ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock on hand is not a large one, and is generally well assorted. Sales at, quarters, 6@7c; halves, 9@10c. Apples 5@6c; the supply was upwards of 1,000 bbls.

SOAP—Sales Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 12c; rosin, No. 2, 6½@7c.

CONSERVED FRUITS—Sales Pennsylvania fruit case, other brands sold at $8 00@7 00 ₰ case.

FLOUR—The market was unsettled, and current prices are difficult to obtain. Prices are evidently weaker, and tending downwards. The receipts since our last were 961 barrels. Millers and stores are well supplied and are doing a fair business. We continue to quote as follows: Millers' family brand, $8 50; per bbl; in sacks, $8 50; ₰ bbl, $4 25; in sacks ₰ bbl, $2 25; Wheat-meal, bbls ₰ 49, sks ₰ 100 pounds; Mills, bbls ₰ 100, $6 50; in sacks ₰ bbl, $3 25; National $8; Pan Handle $7 50; Palmetto F 25, Five flour Penn, quiet and dull; sales in bbls at $6 87; in sacks $6 50. The trade is moderately good, still the general belief is that the prices are bound to come down, hence not a single pound beyond the actual requirements of the trade is being purchased by the wise ones.

FEED—We have no change to note. There is a moderate demand, and sales are reported at the following: Bran, $1 00; short's, $1 50; shipstuff, $1 10, and middlings, $1 30 ₰ ton. The supply keeps pace with the demand.

FISH—We have nothing new to furnish our readers. The demand is light and sales were regular to the trade as follows: Mackerel No. 1 at $20@9 barrel; No. 2 large $16; No 3 large $12; No. 3 medium $11; in kits this 50 cents additional. In kits—No 1 $5; No. 2 $3 75; No 3 $2 75. Lake herring $4 in White fish $8 50, Baltimore herring $7 75, Codfish $5 ₰ lb.

LARD OIL—The demand continues good, and sales are regularly made at the following figures: Pittsburgh No 1 extra $1 17@1 20, No 2 at 95@1 00 per gallon. Chicago and Cincinnati extra No 1 $1 25, and pure No 2, 95c per gallon.

HIDES—Are selling in a regular way at 3@ 3½c ₰ lb.

WOOL—The market was inactive; nothing doing in timothy or clover. Flaxseed is also dull notwithstanding the receipts were light. We quote nominally at $2 15@2 20 per bush.

CANDLES—We have no change to note. Sales were reported at the rate of 22c for the following: Mould 12½c, star 20c and stearine 18@19½ ₰ lb.

BEESWAX—The market contains a fair supply. We can report regular sales at 38@40c ₰ lb.

SEEDS OF COMMERCE—Timothy $4 45 ₰ bu gross.

BERRIES—There is still a good supply, and prices range at $1 00 to $1 25@1 30 per bush.

POTATOES—Are arriving in great abundance, and of excellent quality. Prices are a shade lower, sales being made at $1 75@2 00.

HAY—The market is well supplied. We are reported sales at a variety of prices, ranging from $6 00@8 50 ₰ ton.

WHISKY—The market is dull and drooping. We quote Pittsburgh Whisky $1 15, and barrels $1 02 ₰ gallon; prices of old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

WOOD PULP—Receipts are increasing. Prices have slightly declined. We are reported sales of "Mary Anderson" at 6½c ₰ barrel, prices necessarily being governed by the receipts.

STARCH—Market steady; sales of pearl at 6½c; satin gloss 11½c, and corn starch 12c ₰ lb.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₰ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a good demand. The receipts were moderate. We can report sales at the following: Ohio Factory 13@ 13½c; Goshen 14@14½c; Sweitzer, Ohio, 13@ 13½c ₰ lb.

PEANUTS—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were reported at 8@8½c ₰ lb.

FEATHERS—The market has been quiet, no new sales with the trade at shade from ₰ lb.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one The sales were confined to limited parcels. Country rendered 8½@9c; country 8½@8½c ₰ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, August 18, 1870. }

REMARKS—The market yesterday was devoid of animation; dealers were evidently apart in their views and not disposed to make terms. The result was sales were few and far between. Prices have undergone no particular change; previous prices were about sustained.

CRUDE.

The market was without animation. The sales were in a small way; dealers were not able to make satisfactory terms. The nominal rates were: Spot or August 96; September 93; S. O., till December 91; all year, S. O., 93.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, all year, S. O.....93
3,000 bbls, all year, S. O.....93
2,000 bbls, all year, S. O.....93½

REFINED.

The market was dull one; buyers were shy, manifesting no disposition to operate. The nominal rates were: Spot or August 24c; August or October to December 24½@24¾c; all year R. O. 25c; future delivery was not ascertain.

SALES.

1,000 bbls deliverable on the 20th at.....24½
1,000 bbls September.....24½
1,000 bbls in Philadelphia first half Sept.....24½
4,000 bbls in Philadelphia first half Sept.....24½

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, August 17.—The *Herald* says: The market was more active and prices firmer to-day, especially upon lower grade, where sales were made at an advance of from 10@15c above those of yesterday. Towards the close the feeling among buyers became weaker, but holders of oil were firm at prices from 10@15c above the views of the former.

SALES.

2,000 bbls upper creek.....$3 00
1,000 bbls upper creek.....3 00
500 bbls S. O. in 60 days.....2 90
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 10
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 10
1,000 bbls lower creek.....3 15
500 bbls lower creek.....3 20
2,000 bbls Oil City.....3 20
OIL CITY, August 16.—Market entirely nominal, and prices hard to get; closing at $3 05@3 10 on lower creek, and $3 20@3 30 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—Market firm; prime light straw to white 25@c 2c for standard white; crude 19@19½c, bulk 15½c in bbls.

PETROLEUM, August 17.—Market firm at $3½.

TIONESTA, August 17.—Market quiet; offering 3,000 barrels, asking $1 bbl.

SHANABURG, August 17.—Market quiet, at $2 90@3 00 for good; low or cloudy at the latter price.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 17.—Market on upcreek quiet but firm; nominally $2 90@3 05.

NEW YORK, August 16, Evening.—Market fair; sales crude in bulk at 12c, with 1,000 bbls disposed of in lots. Crude for shipping order is held at 16@16½c, with a dull trade. Refined opened with less inquiry, holders demanding full prices, but at the close more disposition to sell, being influenced by the decline in gold and irregularity of exchange; we quote at 24½ 25c; sales 3,000 bbls on private terms; 1,500 bbls at 24½c, and 1,000 bbls, late to-day in day, at 25c. Philadelphia delivery; sales 3,000 bbls refined S W August at 24@24½c, closing at 27½c, and 1,500 bbls, December, at 24c on crude; 1,000 bbls sold on upper road, deliverable in six days, at $2 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 17.—Market fair with a good demand this morning at $3 05.

TIONESTA, August 17.—Market firm with $2 60 offering at the wells.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 16.—Market quiet and dull for crude. Refined spot 25c bid; for last of month 25@c; sales of 200 bbls, spot at Philadelphia of 1,000 bbls at 25c for first half of September.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 17.—The market was quiet with very little doing; buyers are offering $3 00@3 40; sellers holding at about $3 10. No sales yet to-day.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Refined 24½@25c; crude, 12c; nothing offering.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—August and December, crude, 13@13½c. Market quiet and steady.

OIL CITY, August 17.—Market quiet at $3 10@3 15 for creek; $3 45@3 50 at Oil City.

PHILADELPHIA PA., August 17, 5:30 P. M.—August, 24c; September to December, 25½c. Crude the market steady and quieter.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Market quiet and unchanged.

Crude Oil Received by Rail.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Cooper Oil Works	74	Peerless Oil Works	410
Tarr Bro	74	James Wilkins	74
E. I. Goodwin	74	O. K. Palmer & Co	74
Tarr Bro	74	Peerless & Co	74
Fisher Bros	370	P A Bates	694
P A Bates	74		
Total			1,820

Oil Shipments East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

Lockhart, F & co, 595 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 260 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 156 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 467 bbls ref to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros, 573 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co, 200 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J. M. Reiter, 263 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 372 bbls ref to Logan Bros, & Co, Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick, 150 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

M. Koehler & Co, 455 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

H. Koehler 96 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Brann & Wagner, 495 bbls ref to Waring & King, Philadelphia.

Total oil shipments Refined for the day.....4,072 bbls.

No shipments west.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1870. }

To run of cattle for the past ten days was not so heavy as on the preceding week. The market, however, was very brisk, and all varieties sold more readily. The stock, though fewer in number, made up in quality. Prices were about the same as given on Saturday. The weather being cool and pleasant, had a happy effect upon everybody and everything, and both sellers and buyers, though apart in their views, were in the best of humor. Between sales, and even during negotiations, the latest war news was discussed, both belligerents having staunch friends among the stock dealers. The closing sales of the market may be summed up as follows: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 lbs, $7 50@7 75; good to choice, 1,100 to 1,200 $ 2@7 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 $ 2@6 75; bulls, stags and cows, $0 to 1,500 $4 50@6 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 $4 50@5 50.

The following sales were reported Saturday, by the leading dealers, to which we append a number of miscellaneous sales:

Seller.	Cattle. Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, I. & Co	C Q Briggs	18	20,650	7 12
Holmes, I. & Co	Mowman	11	9,550	6 00
Holmes, I. & Co	C Q Briggs	39	20,720	6 75
Holmes, I. & Co	Unger	20	9,980	6 25
Holmes, I. & Co	McPillen	16	20,850	7 50
Holmes, I. & Co	Wright	14	14,350	6 50
Holmes, I. & Co	Broad	2	1,640	5 00
Holmes, I. & Co	Broad	2	1,640	5 00
Holmes, I. & Co	Baker	7	1,310	4 25
Holmes, I. & Co	Broad	1	1,010	4 00
Holmes, I. & Co	John	1	1,230	4 12
Holmes, I. & Co	Wright	12	14,450	6 50
Holmes, I. & Co	Wright	41	36,460	7 00
Holmes, I. & Co	Wright	17	16,450	6 75
Holmes, I. & Co	Wright	7	4,880	4 62
Holmes, I. & Co	Roth	19	19,450	6 75
Holmes, I. & Co	Roth	19	19,070	6 25
Holmes, I. & Co	Almus	18	20,900	7 50
Holmes, I. & Co	Gibert	4	3,760	5 00
Holmes, I. & Co	Gibert & K	4	3,760	5 00
Holmes, I. & Co	Kay	1	1,010	4 00
Holmes, I. & Co	McKee	22	17,100	5 20
Holmes, I. & Co	Bingham & Co	18	17,100	5 20
Holmes, I. & Co	Swan	19	11,140	4 10
Hedges & Taylor	Reed Bros	19	20,010	6 25
Hedges & Taylor	Reed Bros	19	20,010	6 25
Hedges & Taylor	Z Endsley	20	25,330	7 87
Hedges & Taylor	Z Endsley	20	25,330	7 87
Hedges & Taylor	D Diller	18	16,800	5 62
Hedges & Taylor	J Hudson	1	970	4 00
Hedges & Taylor	Baker	1	1,320	4 00
Hazewood & B	Baker	1	1,320	4 00
Hazewood & B	S Wigger	20	18,160	5 50
Hazewood & B	Baker	20	18,160	5 50
Hazewood & B	A Mantz	23	20,930	5 50
Hazewood & B	Alex Wason	18	19,300	7 00

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

J. L. France	T. Keller	19	17,850	3 70
S. G. Hoskett	C Briggs	26	124,180	5 00
James Kennedy	Mowman	31	29,450	5 00
D. A. Lane	S. Buck	26	26,480	5 00
Wm. Stewart	S. Buck	19	19,000	5 00
James Kelly	S. Buck	18	18,000	5 00
A. Castorline	T. Lamb	20	19,000	4 75
A. Castorline	T. Lamb	12 (h)	10,640	4 00
Hornbiker & Lamb	T. Lamb	19 (h)	18,240	4 00
W. M. Lenahan	T. Lamb	20	19,000	4 00

Sheep.

The run of sheep was unusually heavy and the effect was that the market was rather dull, and much of the stock was either held over or shipped east. The offering were generally of fair quality, but not quite so fine as last week. The following were the ruling rates at the close of the market: Extra $1 00@ 1 10; fine $4 50@5 00; good to prime $3@4, 00; fair $2 50@3 50; decent to fair $2@2 50, and common to common and scalawags not quotable.

SALES.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hazlewood & B	E H Davis	110	8,300	$4 70
Hazlewood & B	Pidcock & E	215	14,490	4 75
Hazlewood & B	Pidcock & E	210	14,490	4 75
Hazlewood & B	S Pancoast	200	14,000	4 75
Hazlewood & B	S Pancoast	205	14,000	4 75
Hedges & Taylor	H Leigh	277	Dumped	5 50
Hedges & Taylor	D Davis (limit)	140	14,000	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	K H Davis	178	13,000	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	E H Davis	200	14,000	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	J C Lloyd	290	23,490	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	J C Lloyd	1	1,000	4 00
Hedges & Taylor	J G Taylor	198	13,860	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	J G Taylor	60	4,200	4 50
Hedges & Taylor	J G Taylor	1	35,20	4 75
Holmes, I. & Co	Pidcock & E	420	29,400	4 75
Holmes, I. & Co	Pidcock & E	200	14,000	4 75
Holmes, I. & Co	E H Davis	200	13,960	4 75
Holmes, I. & Co	E H Davis	67	4,690	4 75
Holmes, I. & Co	E H Davis	40	2,800	4 75
Holmes, I. & Co	Pearce	197	14,000	4 75
Holmes, I. & Co	Pearce	200	14,000	4 75
Holmes, I. & Co	Pearce	216	17,280	4 75
Holmes, I. & Co	Pearce	200	16,000	4 75
Holmes, I. & Co	Pearce	220	17,160	4 75
Holmes, I. & Co	Pearce (bk)	1	1,000	4 00
Holmes, I. & Co	Alcorn	130	9,100	4 00
Holmes, I. & Co	Wm Taylor	200	14,000	4 75
Holmes, I. & Co	Lloyd	210	15,960	4 50
Holmes, I. & Co	Lloyd	200	14,000	4 50
Holmes, I. & Co	Pidcock & E	163	11,410	4 75
Holmes, I. & Co	E H Davis	200	14,000	4 75
Orr & Williams	Jas Pearce	180	14,580	4 80

There was a fair supply of hogs on the market, a portion of which found purchasers in home dealers, though the greater part was sent East. The stock was generally of the ignite class. Some light Philadelphia brought $10@ 10 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $9 90@10; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, 9@9 25@9 75; no common or light stock hogs offered.

SALES.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, I. & Co	A Watson	100	21,800	$10 00
Holmes, I. & Co	A Watson	21	5,490	9 90
Holmes, I. & Co	A Watson	22	5,490	9 90
Holmes, I. & Co	A Watson	29	6,790	9 90
Holmes, I. & Co	Vesbitter & H	47	10,340	9 90
Holmes, I. & Co	K Smith	53	12,420	9 90
Holmes, I. & Co	E Smith	47	10,340	9 90
Holmes, I. & Co	Vesbitter & H	194	47,530	9 85
Holmes, I. & Co	Vesbitter & H	1	240	9 85
Holmes, I. & Co	E Smith	47	10,340	9 85
Holmes, I. & Co	E Smith	47	10,340	9 85
Holmes, I. & Co	Vesbitter & H	56	15,460	10 25
Holmes, I. & Co	Vesbitter & H	56	15,460	10 25
Hedges & Taylor	A Watson	47	12,370	10 00
Hedges & Taylor	Wm Newport	56	14,000	10 00
Hazlewood & B	A Watson	19	3,770	9 90
Orr & Williams	A Watson	19	4,180	9 90
Orr & Williams	Wm Newport	56	14,730	9 90
Orr & Williams	Wm Newport	56	14,730	9 90
Orr & Williams	Wm Newport h	7	1,960	9 90
Orr & Williams	Vesbitter & H	134	26,800	10 00
P. Rasbury	Imhoff & Co	80	21,960	10 25
P. Rasbury	Imhoff & Co	80	21,960	10 25
P. Rasbury	Alex Watson	48	12,240	9 90

Horses and Mules.

No sales of horses or mules were reported. A few cars were shipped East.

Milch Cows

Were held firmly at $40@90, according to condition and qualities as milkers.

Cincinnati Iron Market.

AUGUST 16.—We have a steady demand, with a fair supply of all kinds. Prices are unaltered and firm, as follows:

PIG.	
Charcoal foundry, No. 1, per ton	$37 00@38 00
Charcoal foundry, No. 2, per ton	35 00@36 00
Charcoal mill, per ton	35 00@36 00
Stone coal foundry, per ton	33 00@34 00
Stone coal mill, per ton	33 00@35 00
Vesuvius car wheel	50 00@60 00
Hot blast Missouri, per ton	45 00@48 00
Cold blast Maramec, per ton	50 00@55 00
Cold blast car wheel, per ton	55 00@60 00
Cold blast Hecla, per ton	60 00@65 00
Blooms, Maramec, per ton	95 00@100 00
Scrap, cast, per ton	1 20@ 1 30
Scrap, wrought, per ton	1 40@ 1 50
WROUGHT.	
Bar, common, per ₰	3½@ 4 c
Bar, charcoal, per ₰	5½@ 6c
American sheet, per ₰	5½@ 6c
Russia sheet, per ₰	12 @13 c
Imitation, per ₰	7 @8 c
Horse shoes, Sho

The Daily Commercial.

Continued from First Page.

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The declaration of martial law in the French ports of Cherbourg, Brest, Toulon and Rochefort, may have little significance, and is designed to prevent anything more than the departure of war vessels or disturbances among the people. But more importance is to be attached to the announcement that Algiers has also been placed in a state of siege. A considerable French army has lately been withdrawn from Algeria, and it is not improbable that the disaffected natives there have made an effort to regain their independence.

It is a significant fact that the French Minister of War, in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, declared emphatically that Marshal Bazaine was "the true commander-in-chief of the army." In the face of this declaration, Napoleon cannot forever rob Bazaine of the credit, if any becomes due. Already he sees a dangerous rival in his old Marshal. It may shortly be necessary either to arrest Bazaine, as he has arrested Frossard, or give place to him as the head of the nation as he has already been forced to yield the leadership of the army.

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The main explain the telegram referring to the failure of Austria and Italy to induce England to enter a league of neutral powers, having for its objects provisions against any great territorial changes as the result of the present war. It now appears that Austria had become alarmed at the pro-Prussian attitude of Russia at the opening of the war, and believing that an understanding existed between the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg for an active alliance in case of a French triumph, she hastened to secure the adhesion of Italy and Turkey to a defensive league, chiefly intended to keep Russia in check. It was also believed that the Kings of Bavaria had been induced to join Prussia by the promise of an increase of territory at the expense of Austria. It is now, however, tolerably certain that nothing short of the necessity for self-preservation will induce the Cabinet of Vienna to venture beyond their present attitude of armed neutrality.

The campaign of 1870 will do more. It will teach Germany into one compact mass from the North Sea to the Bavarian Alps, and places this vast community at the head of European civilization. No such grand and momentous event has happened since the overthrow of France, since 1814. A Teutonic instead of a Latin race leads Europe, and nationalism in place of Cæsarism, parliamentary institutions instead of personal government, peaceful development under constitutional forms rather than military glory and imperial rule, will now be the models presented to the world. Teutonic supremacy, Teutonic love of liberty in church and State (unless he feels his rights trampled on) cannot forever rob Bismarck of the credit, if any becomes due. Already he sees a dangerous rival in his old Marshal. It may shortly be necessary either to arrest Bazaine, as he has arrested Frossard, or give place to him as the head of the nation as he has already been forced to yield the leadership of the army.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

A clerk named Frederick A. Merrick was killed, and another named Gilbert Burrows slightly wounded, by burglars who attempted to rob the store of the Messrs. Hughes, at Hingham Centre, New York, Tuesday night.

There have been no cases of yellow fever in Philadelphia.

The Hartford Yacht Club regatta came off on Tuesday. The Ray won in the first class, Spy in second class, and Whisper in third class.

An unknown woman shot herself Tuesday night while sitting on the street with a gentleman in Chicago.

Five children were poisoned in Chicago on Tuesday, by eating fungus.

Francisco Campradar, the eminent Spanish poet, died in Havana Tuesday.

The Texas fever has broken out among the cattle in the southern part of California, and large numbers of them are dying.

Half the town of Knight's Ferry, Stanislaus county, California, was destroyed by fire Tuesday night.

There has been no rain for some time in California, and the crops are suffering severely. It is expected that there will be an average yield this year of 1,000,000 bushels.

In the case of the Merchants' Insurance Company against M. C. Cartney, at Boston, to recover taxes paid under protest to the defendant, Collector Rockwell, a decision of the court was given for the company in $5,700, with interest.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science is holding its session in Troy, N. Y. One hundred and fifty delegates are present.

Joseph B. Inglis, near Lexington, Ky., was instantly killed on Monday night by the premature discharge of a gun. The young man was a highly respectable citizen.

A burglar was fatally shot in Scranton, Pa., yesterday, while attempting to enter the First National Bank.

By an explosion of firedamp in a mine at Dinsmore, Pa., yesterday, eight men were seriously burned.

F. B. King, *alias* Frank Cobden, the Lexington swindler, escaped, yesterday afternoon, from the officers who were taking him on a train to Lexington, Ky.

C. S. Rabboth, well known merchant of New York, died suddenly on Monday last, at Green Lake, Minn., where heand his friends had been shooting.

Col. Jos. Scoby accidentally lost his life at Silver Springs, Wilson county, Tenn., yesterday, by falling against a saw at his mill. He was terribly cut up.

Early yesterday morning the propellor Free State, bound down, collided with the scow C. G. Mussel, near Maiden Rock, Detroit river. The scow sunk and the wife and infant son of the Captain drowned.

The yacht Palmer beat the Cambria seven minutes over the allowance of time in a race off Newport, R. I., yesterday.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—The Kansas Pacific Railway will be open for regular business September first. The completion of this new route to Denver, and the consequent saving in distance to Denver, leaving here Tuesday, August 30. The party will number about one hundred and will be composed of the chief officers of the connecting railroads, proprietors or chief editors of leading journals in all parts of the country and the members of the Congressional Committee on Pacific Railroads. The train will consist of Pullman's finest cars, three commissary cars, and everything will be done to insure the comfort and convenience of the guests. The trip will occupy from ten to twelve days, and will embrace a buffalo hunt at or near Fort Hayes, Kansas, Pueblo, Cheyenne, and three days' sojourn in the mountains west of Denver.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stray Horse—Oakland Stables.
Situation Wanted—H. G. T.
Stray Mule—Robert Hague.
Package Lost—92 Third avenue.
To Mechanical Engineers—Henry McAllister, Jr.
Ironclad ship for sale—J. M. Kennedy.
Partnership Wanted—T. B.
Reliable Remedy—Fleming's Drug Store.
Inter State Fair—Commences September 12.
Boy Will for Sale—Robert Hunter.
Country Places for Sale—Presbyterian Banner.
Furniture—J. W. Woodwell & Sons.
Building-site for Sale—Robert Hunter.
Boarding—INS second avenue.
Masonic Hall—MacEvoy's Hibernicon, Monday, August 22.
Mules for sale—Mellon Brothers.
Old Flour for Bakers' Use—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Cream Ale—Phor, Dentzer & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Soldiers' Attention—Henry F. Weaver.
Refined and Home-wrought—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Dividend—Fairfield Petroleum Company.
Petroleum Varieties Defined.
Iron Works for Sale—Dilthridge & Co.
Spalding's Glue.
White Lead, Oil, etc.—McClarran & McKennan.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division Bonds.
Turtle Creek Lots—Mellon Brothers.
Pocket Corn Sheller—Jacob Weaver, Jr.
Fifth Avenue Tea Market—Frank Seibart.
Fire Brick and Clay—D. M. Ecker.
Sundries—Reymer & Bros.

EDUCATIONAL

Meeting of the National Teachers Association—Interesting Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., August 17, 1870.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourth Ohio District was held at Piqua today. W. B. McClung, Esq., of Troy, Miami county, was nominated on the first ballot. He will succeed Judge Wm. Lawrence, who has represented the district for a number of years past. Judge Lawrence is known throughout this section.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WANATAH, IND., August 17, 1870.

To-day the Democrats of this, the Eleventh Congressional District, met in convention and nominated S. J. Anderson, of Porter county, their candidate for Congress. An attempt was made to nominate Colonel Edy; but he declined on account of ill health. Anderson was a Congressional District, was convened in this city to-day. Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, of Montgomery county, was unanimously nominated for Congress. All other candidates withdrew at the request of the Chairman.

Congressional conventions were held to-day in the following places: Eleventh Indiana, Democrat, S. J. Anthony nominated; Eleventh Ohio, Republican, Portsmouth, John S. Wilson, by acclamation; Fourth Ohio, Republican, Marietta, William P. Sprague, on the twenty-third ballot; Fourth Ohio, Republican, Piqua, W. B. McClung.

CHICAGO, August 17.—The Iowa Republican State Convention met in Des Moines to-day. Hon. J. B. Grinnell was made permanent President. The platform was indorsed; Judge J. G. Day, of Fremont, and Judge Miller, of Johnson, were nominated for Judges of the Supreme Court.

ATLANTA, August 17.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. Forty-two counties were represented. Gen. Colquitt presided. A party platform was adopted, in which a pledge was given to do all in their power to secure a free and fair election to all qualified to vote under the reconstruction acts.

BOSTON, August 17.—The State Prohibitory Convention to-day adopted resolutions for the organization of an independent political party. Quite a number of members withdrew in consequence. Wendell Phillips was nominated for Governor by acclamation; Elipahalt Frost for Lieutenant Governor; Geo. L. Ball, secretary of State; John Baker, Treasurer; Whiting Griswold, Attorney General; Lyman W. Daggett, Auditor.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., August 17, 1870.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourth Ohio District was held at Piqua today. W. B. McClung, Esq., of Troy, Miami county, was nominated on the first ballot. He will succeed Judge Wm. Lawrence, who has represented the district for a number of years past. Judge Lawrence is known throughout this section.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WANATAH, IND., August 17, 1870.

To-day the Democrats of this, the Eleventh Congressional District, met in convention and nominated S. J. Anderson, of Porter county, their candidate for Congress. An attempt was made to nominate Colonel Edy; but he declined on account of ill health. Anderson was a Congressional District, was convened in this city to-day. Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, of Montgomery county, was unanimously nominated for Congress. All other candidates withdrew at the request of the Chairman.

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CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Wednesday, August 17:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	61°	7 A. M.	29 4-10
12 M.	82°	12 M.	29 3-10
6 P. M.	80°	6 P. M.	29 3-10

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Clear; S. E.; ther. 76.
Philadelphia—Clear; S. E.; ther. 75.
Cleveland—Clear; S. W.; ther. 71.
Detroit—Clear; S. W.; ther. 73.
Cincinnati—Clear; S. E.; ther. 70.
Louisville—Clear; S.; ther. 74.
Indianapolis—Clear; S.; ther. 68.
Chicago—Clear; S. W.; ther. 70.
St. Louis—Clear; S.; ther. 72.
Little Rock—Cloudy; wind S.; ther. 77.
Omaha—Clear; S.; ther. 78.
Cheyenne—Clear; S. W.; ther. 70.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice.

	Cents.
Batcelds, C., Bro. & Co., Etna	1
Cubbison, A., New Castle	1
Kelly, John, Derry	1

A VAGRANT.—Barney McCloskey was yesterday committed to the workhouse for sixty days as a vagrant.

CLOSED FOR REPAIRS.—Brunswick Billiard Hall is now closed for repairs, and will be reopened next week, of which due notice will be given.

CHILD INJURED.—Mary McGarvey, a little girl living on Penn avenue, near Fifth avenue, near Chestnut street, yesterday afternoon, and was severely injured about the face.

A STRAY MULE.—A stray mule picked up by the police has been placed in Patterson's livery stable, subject to the order of the Chief of Police.

WARRANTS ISSUED.—Alderman McAdams, of Sixth ward, yesterday morning issued a number of eight boys, charged with assaulting a school master in Oakland.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—The contract for grading and curbing Penn avenue, from Forty-fifth street to the East Liberty Railroad bridge, has been awarded to Messrs. Dean & McChenny.

PATTI PAPER.—Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., of No. 101 Wood street, have on hand another large supply of the Patti paper. This new style of initial note paper has taked like lead, and goes off with astonishing rapidity.

RELEASED.—Patrick Shea, whose arrest in consequence of a disturbance at the Big Sandflower saloon was mentioned yesterday, had a hearing yesterday morning. Pollard declined to testify, and he was discharged.

THE EIGHTH WARD POUND.—The Eighth ward pig pound on Robinson street, Allegheny, appears to be a successful institution, as it is crammed with stray pigs. If the owners do not call for the animals soon, they will be disposed of according to law.

THE NEW MARKET HOUSE.—The City Engineer, Contractor and Building Committee of Councils were out yesterday viewing the site of the new Market House, and the plans and the work of building the new structure will be commenced immediately.

NO MORE CIVIC HONORS.—J. K. Lanahan, Democratic member of Common Council from the Second ward, peremptorily declines being a candidate for re-election. The honor of being a city father has no charms for the genial proprietor of the St. James.

AN EXPENSIVE BATH.—A young man whose name our reporter failed to learn, fell in the Allegheny Tuesday evening took a bath in the Allegheny river. While he was out in the river some thief crept into his clothes and took a chain valued at thirty dollars from his pocket.

YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The removal of the books, &c., to the new and elegant rooms of this Association will commence to-day. It is expected that it will be suspended a few days until the formal opening in the new quarters takes place.

INQUEST ADJOURNED.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Thomas McClelland, deceased, met at the Allegheny Jail yesterday morning to the absence of witnesses, the inquest was adjourned till next Monday at eleven o'clock A. M.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire at half past one o'clock yesterday afternoon, from box 24, corner of Fifth and Smithfield street, was caused by the burning of a bed in the house of Ira Hallock, No. 88 Fifth avenue. Damage trifling and which was appropriately drained.

HALL ROBBERY.—Chief Hague was yesterday notified that a gold watch and chain committed in the hall of a house on St. Clair street, Tuesday afternoon. The owner of the house is the Rev. Mr. Hall, who left the city. He entered and cut out his pocket containing some seven dollars.

DISORDERLY CASES.—James Donelly, arrested for striking one of the platform men at the freight depot on the Liberty road on Saturday committed by Mayor Brush to the workhouse for twenty days. John Noonan, arrested by officer Hamilton on Wednesday night for insulting a couple of young ladies on Gibbon street, made a desperate resistance, biting one of the officers in the thumb. He was also committed to the workhouse for thirty days.

SABBATH SCHOOL CENTENARY PICNIC.—The annual picnic of the Centenary Sabbath School was held at the grove of W. D. Patterson, Esq., opposite Sharpsburg, on Tuesday. The occasion was a pleasant one, and greatly enjoyed by all present. After dinner the pastor, Rev. Miller, informed them that for the use of the grove the thanks of the school were tendered to W. D. Patterson, Esq., and to W. G. Hughart, Esq., the latter a member of the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad, for his kindness in furnishing the conveyance. The following resolutions, after which a vote of thanks was unanimously tendered W. D. Patterson and W. G. Hughart, Esq.:

THE ONE DOLLAR STORE.—Not many days will elapse before the One Dollar Store, at No. 76 Fifth avenue, will take place. The stock of goods will be one of the largest ever brought out from New York by any retail establishment here, and will embrace a general assortment of goods of every description. One dollar will be the standard price at which articles will be sold, and no customer be required to pay more than that sum for any single article or piece of goods, although in many instances that has been a dollar which ordinarily bring from four to six dollars. The One Dollar Store will be opened on the opening of the One Dollar Store, on Fifth avenue, opposite the Custom House.

A STARTLING DISCLOSURE.

A Prominent Business Man of this City Alleged to Have Embezzled the Funds of a Church to the Amount of $15,000

There was a startling rumor in the city last evening, to the effect that a business man of this city is about to be arrested for the sum of $15,000. Nothing very definite in regard to the matter can as yet be ascertained, but it appears from all the information that can be obtained that the man who is charged with this serious offense was formerly the Treasurer of a church in the central part of the city.

A few months ago a new treasurer was elected in his place, and since that time it has been ascertained that the sum of $15,000 more than was expected. On investigation of the matter, it was found that another and larger deficiency had been discovered. The above statement is made on the authority of the Committee on Platform—C. A. Merrill, Mr. Clark, E. J. Peters.

FARRAGUT.

Funeral Ceremonies of the Hero.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 17.—The funeral of the late Admiral Farragut to-day was attended by a larger concourse of people than ever before assembled in this State on a similar occasion. The cortege left the Navy-yard at half-past eleven, escorted by the marine corps and the whole of a Canadian detachment of United States troops,